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A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire,
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

was the first journal in pharmacy to produce a special issue detailing the educational systems and examinations for pharmacy, chemistry, and the allied sciences. This number is especially valuable for advertising announcements regarding the curriculums, fees, etc., of educational institutions, for the C. & D.

EDUCATIONAL NUMBER

is recognised as not only the most concise, but also the most comprehensive and complete of its kind. It is invaluable to teachers, students, employers, parents and guardians, and is kept for reference purposes throughout the year. There are only a few days remaining for booking advertising space, as the publication date is

August 12.

Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

National Insurance Bill.

Considerable progress has been made in the Committee Stage of the National Insurance Bill. The important point of Tuesday night's proceedings was that the Health Committees are to have charge of the arrangements for medical benefit (p. 40).

Wednesday's proceedings were of extreme importance to chemists, as they concerned Clause 14 and the dispensing of medicines for insured persons. It will be seen that Mr. Glyn-Jones succeeded in obtaining the recognition of chemists as dispensers in accordance with the Government's expressed intention of separating the functions of prescribing and dispensing (p. 41).

Dispensing may be undertaken by any person entitled under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, to carry on business as a chemist who undertakes that dispensing shall be performed by a qualified person or a person who has for three years acted as a dispenser to a medical man or public institution. This meets the case of dispensers who may possibly be thrown out of employment owing to the operation of the Bill (p. 43).

An attempt was made to include army compounders in the exemption, but on the suggestion of the Government the amendment was withdrawn, as it was recognised that the qualification of an army compounder is much inferior to those named in Mr. Glyn-Jones's amendment (p. 43).

It will be noted that it was stated that it is the intention of the Pharmaceutical Society to introduce an assistants' qualification if it should be found that more dispensers are needed owing to the requirements of the Bill (p. 44).

Articles and News.

The pass-list of the Intermediate and Final examinations of the Institute of Chemistry is given on p. 35.

An account of the maggot-cure for consumption, about which a question has been asked in Parliament, is given on p. 58.

The names of forty-two persons who have obtained the qualification enabling them to act as dispensers to apothecaries are given on p. 35.

The Radium Institute, which is to undertake the treatment of disease with radium, is ready to receive patients recommended by medical men (p. 34).

The Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., have obtained an injunction against another company who have been infringing their patent for the manufacture of silica ware (p. 51).

Dr. Froembling has been presented with an address and a microscope to commemorate the part he took in obtaining the repeal of the Cape Medicine-stamp Act (p. 59).

At the meeting of the British Medical Association a short discussion took place regarding the tax on alcohol used in medicine, which concerns medical men who dispense. The motion, when put to the meeting, failed to secure the necessary majority (p. 34).

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has appointed Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock as Local Associations Officer (p. 55). The Herbarium silver medal was awarded to Mr. C. E. Corfield. The Council also received Mr. Phillips's report on the proceedings of the committee entrusted with the revision of the medical scale for merchant ships (p. 56).

The success of the Portsmouth Conference is the chief topic of the reflections of Xraver II. (p. 47). The Pharmaceutical Council have also testified to the success of the meeting, and extended to the Conference a welcome to Edinburgh, the place of next year's gathering (n. 54). We publish on pp. 33 and 39 notes on the events of the Conference that happened after the publication of our last issue, and illustrate these with the series of photographs by Mr. Cleworth, depicting incidents of the excursions.

Trade and Market Matters.

The Bulgarian otto of rose market is in a perplexing condition, as the result of the operations of leading speculators (p. 49).

Market alterations include an advance in liquid carbolic acid, opium, codeine, morphine, clove oil, lemon oil, and American peppermint oil. Quicksilver (seconds), cream of tartar, pilocarpine, veratrine, shellac, turpentine, and antimony are more or less cheaper (p. 66).

B

CORNER FOR STUDENTS.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

The articles on Chemical Analysis will be resumed next week.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Mr. H. G. Chase, 149 Albert Road, Southsea, is making extensive structural alterations to his pharmacy.

According to a correspondent of the "Evening News," the fashionable perfume this year is sandalwood.

The West Ham Association of Pharmacists have arranged a ramble to Richmond Park *via* Kew Gardens, on August 10. Mr. H. Soper is to conduct the party.

Mr. R. T. Simpson, chemist, North Road and Church Street, Lancaster, was the adjudicator for the photographic section in the Silverdale Art and Industrial Exhibition held last week.

Penrith pharmacies are all looking busy and up-to-date, writes a *C. & D.* contributor. One chemist has a very effective window-display of salines, which somehow suggests to the stranger that the shop is located in the midst of a very thirsty land. Last week, when a couple of aeroplanes passed over the town, it was amusing to note the celerity with which shops and business premises were emptied when a buzzer announced that the flying-men were in sight.

A plague of crickets and other insects prevails at Bristol. At the meeting of the Health Committee on August 1 the chief inspector reported that Robertson Road, Eastville, was swarming with crickets, which apparently came from a place which had been used for tipping refuse. By the use of carbolic acid, gas-lime, and unslaked lime, large quantities had been killed. Petrol, he said, killed every cricket it touches, but is too costly to be generally used. The authorities at the workhouse are using petroleum. The committee authorised the officials to adopt any methods they found efficacious, but the medical officer said he did not hope for much success until rain came.

Radium Institute.

The Radium Institute, built through the generosity of Lord Iveagh and Sir Edward Castle, will open its palatial premises in Riding House Street, Regent Street, London, W., on Monday, August 14. The Institute's work is to be divided between treatment and research. It contains twelve cubicles, enabling some thirty patients to be under treatment. The building is divided into two halves, intended for the reception of paying and necessitous patients respectively, but there will be no difference in their treatment. It is stated that over a gram of radium-salt (value about 50,000/.) will be kept at the Institute, which is replete with apparatus for the various modes of applying radium and radium emanations. The medical superintendent is Mr. A. E. Hayward Pinch, F.R.C.S., to whom all applications for admission must be made through a medical practitioner.

Dental Meetings.

The eleventh meeting of the International Dental Federation is being held this week in London. A reception was held at the Hotel Cecil on July 31. On August 1, at the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., the delegates were welcomed by Sir Henry Trentham Butlin (President of the College), and addresses delivered by Mr. W. B. Paterson (President of the Federation and also President-elect of the British Dental Association), Dr. Kirk (Pennsylvania), Professor E. Jessen (Strassburg), and Dr. C. van der Hoeven (Holland).

The thirty-first annual meeting of the British Dental Association is also being held this week in London. The proceedings opened with a reception at the Hotel Cecil on August 2. The next day meetings of the members took place in the Great Hall of the University of London,

South Kensington, and there was a general meeting open to the public at midday. At the latter the retiring President (Mr. W. H. Waite) delivered a valedictory address, and Mr. W. B. Paterson (President-elect) was elected for the ensuing year. Among the business was a discussion on the draft Dentists Act Amendment Bill. The meetings continued until Saturday afternoon.

British Medical Association.

The annual representative meeting was held in Birmingham last week, Dr. E. J. MacLean presiding. Among the subjects discussed was the increased duty on spirits. The following is the report of the discussion given in the "British Medical Journal":

Mr. Jackson (Plymouth) said that he had been asked by his Division to bring the following matter before the meeting:

That in the opinion of this meeting it is an act of injustice and against public policy that an increased tax should be levied on alcohol which is used for the purpose of preparing tinctures, etc., and that the Council of the Association be instructed to take steps to bring the matter under the notice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The increased price of alcohol, he said, materially affected not only chemists but also medical men who dispensed their own drugs. He understood that the Pharmaceutical Society had made some effort to get a reduction on alcohol used purely for drugs, but it had not, he thought, been properly backed up by the Association. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had referred the Pharmaceutical Society to the Customs, but the Customs objected to any change which would give them any further trouble, although it would be possible to appoint officers who could see that the alcohol was used for proper purposes.

Dr. Muir opposed the rider on the ground that it was not practical politics. The meeting could not possibly get it carried into effect, and therefore there was no use talking about it.

Sir Victor Horsley inquired if it was competent to ask Mr. Jackson to withdraw his rider, because as it stood it would suggest that the Association was in favour of maintaining the antiquated and bad system of tinctures. Moreover, the rider took no notice of the fact that alcohol used in the manufacture of drugs was not taxed in the same way as alcohol sold retail. Therefore, in his opinion, they would be doing a double evil towards the community.

Mr. Jackson stated that he could not withdraw his rider.

Dr. W. Haig (Perth) said it would be a waste of time to discuss at any length a matter which seemed to be more properly one for the Pharmaceutical Council. The Association had already enough upon its hands, and it would be a pity to trouble the Council with a matter like this at such a time.

Mr. Jackson said it had been stated that the practice was an archaic one; but he had it on good authority that there were many drugs that could not be extracted properly without alcohol.

Sir Victor Horsley said that was not his point.

Mr. Jackson said that even under the Insurance Bill in remote country districts dispensing would still have to be allowed, so that many medical men would still be affected.

The Chairman stated that the motion would require a two-thirds majority.

The motion was put to the meeting and lost.

Harrow and District Pharmacists.

At a meeting held at the Gayton Rooms, Greenhill, Harrow, on July 19, Mr. A. J. Chater (Assistant Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society) presiding, it was resolved:

That this meeting of pharmacists of Harrow and district affirms the necessity for a permanent organisation to promote the local and general interests of pharmacists in the district, and hereby resolves to form among themselves an association, to be known as the Harrow District Pharmacists' Association; further, that the persons here present, together with those who have expressed in writing their readiness to co-operate, do constitute the first members of the Association.

The following officers were then elected: President, Mr. R. L. Whigham; Vice-President, Mr. W. Temple Cooper; Treasurer, Mr. H. Riden; Secretary, Mr. W. H. B. Rouse; Committee of Management, Messrs. E. Andrews, A. W. Hall, E. Raper, F. W. Gamble, John Humphrey, and W. B. Sharman. Mr. Rouse reported that thirty-seven pharmacists in the district had promised to support the Association. The meeting nominated Mr. H. Riden for appointment as the Pharmaceutical Society's Divisional Secretary for the Harrow District of Middlesex.

Institute of Chemistry.

Thirty-one candidates presented themselves for the Intermediate examination of the Institute of Chemistry, held in July, of whom the following seventeen passed: J. L. S. Allan, K. C. G. Arbuthnot, B.A., R. Clark, T. W. Derrington, E. C. Evans, B.Sc., H. Gilmour, R. E. Griffiths, B.Sc., C. L. Hinton, R. P. Keith, J. G. King, R. Linch, B. B. Murdoch, M.A., B.Sc., M. J. Robb, B.Sc., J. W. Tait, M.A., F. G. Tarn, T. A. Wilson, F. G. C. Walker. Twenty-three out of thirty-four candidates who presented themselves for the Final examination for the Associateship, passed. In mineral chemistry, G. Hamilton, S. R. Illingworth, A.R.C.S., E. A. Masters, B.Sc., C. B. Roos, B.Sc., J. Sorley, A. F. Suggett; in physical chemistry, Arthur Bramley, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.; in organic chemistry, E. Anderson, O. L. Brady, B.A., D. S. Dawson, B.Sc., W. Jewell, J. A. McRae, M.A., W. G. Prescott, S. P. Schotz, D. B. Steinberg, B.Sc., J. C. White, L. Wilson, B.Sc.; in the chemistry of food and drugs, etc., H. J. Evans, Miss M. Gazdar, B.Sc., H. Lowe, B.Sc., W. R. Pratt, H. B. Stevens, J. A. L. Sutcliffe. Of four candidates examined for the fellowship, two (J. Hawthorne, B.A., Ph.D., and A. Miller, M.B., M.R.C.S., Major I.M.S.) passed in the chemistry of food and drugs, etc., and one (G. H. Stanley, A.R.S.M.), a special examination in general chemistry. One candidate (A. M. Bailey) presented himself for the Intermediate examination at Singapore in June and passed. The Board of Examiners reported on seventy candidates in all, and of these forty-four passed.

Society of Apothecaries of London.

At the Assistants' examination held in July the following candidates were granted the certificate of qualification to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines:

Atkinson, L.	Hodkinson, C.	Sampson, T. M.
Barton, H.	Jackson, W. M.	Sedding, D. B.
Binington, F. A.	Jameson, J. S.	Stebbing, N. G.
Breton, C. T.	Jeyes, I. M.	Taylor, A. M.
Bromley, S.	Johnson, M.	Thompson, E. H. A.
Dickinson, D. S.	Jones, A. D.	Walton, E. A.
Emery, A. M. B.	Lewes-Hughes, A. E.	Watson, E. S.
Evans, B.	Maclean, M.	Wharton, A.
Fison, M. E.	Marshall, C. F.	Whiting, F. T.
Gardner, E. M.	Mortimer, S.	Wilde, A. I.
Graves, E. C.	Noon, F. E.	Williams, B. M.
Hallowes, M.	Oldland, R. W.	Wright, S. W.
Harris, E. F.	Phillips, E. B.	Wyon, D.
Haworth, G. A.	Purton, J. M.	Yardley, L.

Lambeth Guardians and a Pharmacopœia.

The Lambeth Board of Guardians recently considered a suggestion made by the Infirmary Committee that a Pharmacopœia prepared by the medical officer at the Infirmary should be printed. The matter was reported in the *C. & D.* The Board decided to obtain the opinion of Sir Arthur Downes, of the Local Government Board, on the matter before taking action. At the meeting of the Board on Wednesday a letter was read from Sir Arthur Downes, who said that, without committing himself on the merits of this particular Pharmacopœia, in most of the large hospitals a Pharmacopœia is in use, prepared specially for each separate institution. He noticed that in this case the work would include some special matter for the guidance of the staff, along with rules for the good government of the infirmary. He thought, probably, that in these circumstances the Board would be well advised in having it printed. The Guardians decided to give the order for the printing of the Pharmacopœia.

Birmingham Notes.

Sir Thomas Barclay has been elected by the Wesleyan Conference now sitting at Cardiff as a lay representative for the next three years.

A fire took place on Thursday last at Messrs. Hayward's chemical factory, 42 Summer Row. Although it lasted only forty-five minutes, considerable damage was done.

The following resolution has been passed by the electors of St. George's Ward: "That this meeting regrets the necessity for parting with the services of Councillor Poole, Ph.C., who has done good work in the City Council, tenders him their hearty thanks for past services and present loyalty, and trusts that a seat may be found for him elsewhere in the city."

As briefly mentioned in the *C. & D.* last week, members of the British Medical Association were invited by Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., to visit the Charford Mills, Saltley, on July 28, where they saw the bleaching and carding of absorbent cotton, bleaching bandage cloth and gauze, also weaving and preparatory processes, and the manufacture of Southall's towels. After the inspection of the works, visitors were entertained to tea.

Manchester Notes.

An advertisement appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" for a chemist's apprentice. The strong inducements to join the ranks of pharmacy were: "Progressive salary, outdoors, good opportunity to smart youth."

Several pharmacists in the city and suburbs have been making a bold show of appetising drinks and thirst-quenchers during the spell of almost tropical weather, one city pharmacy, which makes a speciality of pick-me-ups, etc., having the time of its life. A huge model of a lemon and about eighteen tumblers with coloured water and straws were the attractions in one window.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The Greenwich analyst, in his quarterly report, states that the seventeen drugs examined were all genuine.

The East Riding (Yorks) analyst reported that three samples of laudanum taken during the past quarter were genuine.

The Kensington analyst reports that last quarter twelve samples of arrowroot were taken for analysis and found to be unadulterated.

Three samples of white precipitate, the only drug examined by the Brighton analyst last quarter, have been certified as genuine.

The City of London analyst examined during the four weeks ended July 8 five samples each of camphorated oil and castor oil, four of mercury ointment, and three of compound tincture of rhubarb. All were genuine.

In Woolwich during the past quarter two samples each of tincture of opium, ammoniated tincture of quinine, essential oil of camphor, camphorated oil, and Seidlitz powder were examined. None of them were adulterated.

The Middlesex County Council's General Purposes Committee, in its report for the year ended March 31, states that the following samples of drugs were examined in the period under review: Camphorated oil 7 (1), eucalyptus oil 5 (0), white precipitate ointment 50 (11), paregoric 5 (0), prescriptions 15 (1), compound liquorice-powder 2 (0), Seidlitz powder 1 (1), bicarbonate of soda 1 (0). The figures in parentheses are the number of samples found to be adulterated or not up to sample. The report states:

"With the exception of one prescription dispensed with gross carelessness, for which a pharmacist at Ealing was convicted, the only drug that called for comment was white precipitate ointment. A keeper of a drug-store at Brentford, not being a person qualified under the Pharmacy Acts to sell white precipitate ointment, was found to be selling zinc ointment under the name of white precipitate ointment. He was prosecuted and convicted. Several informal samples of white precipitate ointment from different vendors were found to contain too much or too little of the active ingredient, owing doubtless to want of care in manufacture."

Fires.

A fire broke out in the store-room on the third floor of the premises of Mr. John F. Miller, chemist and druggist, Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. The outbreak was subdued before much damage had been done.

A fierce fire broke out at the four-storey mills of Messrs. Crosbie & Co., drug-grinders, Bridge Mills, New North Road, Islington, London, N., on July 28. The outbreak originated on the lower floor at the north end of the building, and spread so rapidly that the employés had to make a hasty exit from the building. Several violent explosions which occurred were ascribed to the stock of manganese dioxide stored in the building. The fire was not got under control for nearly two hours, when only the outer walls were left. The damage, which is estimated at 8,000*l.*, is covered by insurance.

Poison-licences.

The West Bromwich Town Council on July 26 decided to renew the poison-licences held by Messrs. Proffitt & Westwood, Ltd., and Mr. F. E. Adams.

The Reigate Town Council has refused the application of Mr. Greaves, manager to H. & A. Trower, seedsmen, Redhill, on the ground that it would be illegal to grant the licence, as the applicant is not occupier of the premises. The Council has renewed the licences held by Mr. W. P. Bound, florist, 112 and 114 Station Road, Redhill; Messrs. E. W. Bowyer and E. M. Bowyer (trading as H. & A. Trower), Redhill; and Mr. C. R. Dales, Reigate.

Female-aid Society.

The fourth annual meeting of the East London Soap-works Female-aid Society was held at the Soap-works, Bow, London, E., on July 21, with the President (Mrs. Thos. Alex. Cook) in the chair. The report showed an improvement in the general health of the members and that there was a most satisfactory balance in hand. The Convalescent Fund accounts also showed a substantial sum to be carried forward. Mr. E. Leonard Cook announced that the firm would again donate a sum equal to the total amount of the members' subscriptions during the year. The President said that the marked improvement in health was in itself a justification of the Club's existence. Mr. T. A. Cook said the sick-club, instead of leading to malingering, had resulted in girls taking less time off for sickness. Mrs. Cook was unanimously re-elected President of the Club.

From Various Courts.

At Long Eaton on August 1, William Watson, described as a chemist, 106 Derby Road, Long Eaton, was fined 2s. 6d. and costs for selling cigarettes to a boy under sixteen.

At Manchester on July 27, Frank Crossley was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for obtaining microscopes by false pretences (*C. & D.*, July 29, index folio 137). There were three charges in regard to instruments valued at 5l. 7s. 6d., 8l., and 4l. 10s. respectively.

At Wotton (Devon) on July 25, Horatio Clarence Furniss, of the National Guano Co., Liverpool, was fined 10l. and costs for selling fertiliser 2.94 per cent. deficient in soluble phosphates. For the defence it was stated that the soluble phosphates must have reverted to insoluble phosphates.

At the Croydon Borough Bench on Wednesday, July 26, before the Mayor (Alderman Trumble) and other magistrates, James Thomas, 75 Westow Street, Upper Norwood (trading as Carter's Drug-stores), was summoned for assaulting James L. Skene, a canvasser, of 29 Whiteley Road, Upper Norwood, on July 18. The evidence showed that the assault occurred after a recent County Court case regarding payment of an advertisement by defendant. The complainant was a canvasser, and he stated that defendant jostled him and gave him a blow on the body which knocked him down. Defendant said that complainant had taunted him. The Magistrates imposed a fine of 1l., with 9s. 6d. costs, and ordered him to pay a guinea legal fee.

At the Mansion House Police Court on August 1, Wm. Grant Hendrie, of 103 Clifton Street, Finsbury, was committed for trial on a charge of maliciously publishing certain defamatory libels of and concerning Mr. Archer Mowbray Upton, a solicitor, and Clerk to the Society of Apothecaries. Mr. Harry Myers, solicitor for the prosecution, said the libels took the form of postcards, and were addressed, one to Mr. Upton personally, and another to the Society of Apothecaries. Upon the latter card was written, "Jungle of Corruption. Army Contract Scandal. Supply of foreign, worthless, condemned, and absolutely injurious drugs, and guaranteeing them to be genuine article. Defrauding H.M. Government of thousands of pounds for upwards of eleven years." The prosecutor, upon another card, was described as an "amazing, infamous scoundrel." Mr. Myers said that the defendant had been a source of annoyance to the prosecutor—against whom it could not be suggested that he had the least claim—for some time past. Upon no fewer than three occasions he had been bound over at the police court in

respect of his behaviour. Accused was admitted to bail—one surety in 50l., or two in 25l., with twenty-four hours' notice to the police.

Cricket.

The British Drug Houses C.C. v. Southwark Wesleyans C.C.—These teams met at Crofton Park on July 29, when the last named won. Scores, *S.W.*, 124; *B.D.H.*, 37.

Allenburys (Ware) v. Allenburys (Bethnal Green).—This match, played at the Elms, Walthamstow, on July 29, ended in a victory for the Ware contingent, who scored 116 for 5 wickets to 88 by their opponents.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The Belfast Corporation on August 1 renewed the poison-licence of Alex. Dickson & Sons, Ltd., seedsmen and florists, 55 Royal Avenue.

Mr. A. Morris, Ph.C., late of Tate's Medical Hall, Royal Avenue, Belfast, has opened a pharmacy on his own account at the corner of Ravenhill Road and My Lady's Road, Belfast.

Professor H. Wren, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D., teacher of applied chemistry in the Belfast Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast, has been designated a recognised teacher of the Belfast University.

The Antrim Board of Guardians had another discussion on July 27 regarding the application of Mr. R. F. Blake, Belfast, the analyst of the Union, for an increase of salary. It was agreed to offer 15l. per annum, an increase of 5l.

At the quarterly meeting of the Belfast Corporation on August 1, the report of Mr. J. H. Totten, public analyst, for the previous quarter was submitted showing an examination of 264 samples, 34 of which were adulterated. No adulteration of drugs was reported.

The opening ceremony of the Ballymena Waterworks was performed on August 1 by Mr. Samuel Bonnar, registered druggist, chairman of the Water Committee of the Urban Council. He was presented by the contractor with a gold key, and subsequently Mr. Bonnar entertained the company to luncheon.

Belfast Health Exhibition.

At the Health Exhibition held in Belfast in connection with the Royal Sanitary Institute Congress, and which closed on August 2, the following appear in the lists of awards: Virol, Ltd., London; McDougall Bros., Manchester (disinfecting-fluids); "Sanitas" Co., Ltd., Limehouse ("Sanitas" bacto-x and "Sanitas" distemper); William Sharratt's executors, Manchester (fumigator and formaline sprayer).

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Messrs. Russell & Son, chemists, Nethergate, Dundee, have had their shop-windows refitted and electric light introduced.

The Coronation address given at the Public Schools, Leslie, by Mrs. Spence, wife of Mr. A. Spence, chemist, Leslie, is published in the local "Mail" for August 1.

Royal Vinolia goods again form the subject for special window-displays in Glasgow. Among others the following firms have displays: Messrs. W. Simpson & Co., Gairbraid Street; John Lawrence & Son, Charing Cross; and Mr. James Mackie, Renfield Street.

Aberdeen and the North.

Mr. George R. Thomson, son of Mr. Robert Thomson, chemist, Elgin, while motor-cycling last week ran into a bank in an endeavour to avoid a motor-car, and was severely injured about the face. He was removed to Dr. Gray's Hospital, Elgin.

The Governors of Robert Gordon's Technical College in Aberdeen have at present under consideration the erection of the buildings for the various departments of the college. Among these is the School of Engineering and Chemistry, which it is proposed should be on the Harriet Street side. The cost of this school is estimated at 37,500*l.*, and the equipment at 20,000*l.*, to which has to be added the values of sites to be acquired, and which have not yet been estimated. At present there are no day classes except in pharmacy, and the estimate of 6,280*l.*, which is given as the probable annual expenditure in a report submitted to a recent meeting of the Governors, represents the cost of a fully equipped and fully staffed school of engineering and chemistry adequate to the requirements of the district in both day and evening classes. Hardly any data exist on which to base an estimate of income. The day and evening classes of the pharmacy department, the Finance Committee say, may be expected to yield 200*l.* in fees, and evening classes in the engineering and chemistry departments will probably give 300*l.* When day classes are established a fairly high fee of from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per student will doubtless be fixed, but at present there are no means of forecasting the number of such students. In the estimated expenditure in the chemistry department included in the above, the salary of the head of the department is put down at 350*l.*, that of the evening assistants at 40*l.*, and that of the lecturer on pharmacy at 200*l.* In view of the present depleted condition of the Education (Scotland) Fund, the Finance Committee impressed upon the Governors the need for proceeding with caution and foresight. The Governors resolved to invite Sir John Struthers to an interview in Aberdeen, in order to submit to him their scheme for all the departments of the college. Other matters connected with the chemistry and pharmacy department were considered at their quarterly meeting last week by the Governors of Robert Gordon's Technical College in Aberdeen. The teaching staff required for undertaking the work of the department outlined in the prospectus for the ensuing session includes Gilbert Simpson, pharmacy, full time, 180*l.*; George Sheach, chemistry, five hours a week, salary 40*l.*; Herbert G. Williams, technical chemistry, four hours per week, 40*l.* An additional teacher is to be appointed in chemistry, three hours per week, at a salary of 15*l.* It was resolved that a sum of 35*l.* should be set aside for next session for apparatus, drugs, etc., for the School of Pharmacy. It was reported that eight students had been successful in passing the qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain since the date of last report—seven in the Minor examination and one in the Major examination.

Edinburgh.

Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing, of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh, has been elected a member of the committee appointed to inquire how the industries in Edinburgh and district may be encouraged.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

THE DEATH of M. de Coppet, the distinguished Swiss chemist, well known for works on physics, chemistry, and electrolysis, is reported from Nice. He will be buried at Lausanne, his native town.

TARIFF FOR EMPTIES.—A competent body of druggists and ex-druggists (some of them retired men belonging to the wholesale trade) have met with the object of drawing up a minimum tariff for returned empties (drug-pots and bottles) for Paris and the department of the Seine.

THE BRANLY LABORATORY.—A deputation of the Branly Committee, headed by M. Daniel Berthelot, Professor of Physical Science at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, waited on the aged savant recently and presented him with a first cheque for 40,000*f.* towards the cost of his physical laboratory. M. Edouard Branly thanked his visitors for this token of their esteem, and showed them over his laboratory, where is kept the first simple apparatus from which sprang that great modern invention, wireless telegraphy.

AERATED-WATER SYPHONS.—At the meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences this week a paper was read by Dr. Barillé, a retired army pharmacist, concerning the inconveniences which may arise from the use of seltzer-water siphons. Dr. Barillé referred to the chemical action of ordinary aerated water on metals used for the heads of siphons, which may present certain dangers for the health of consumers. He advised consumers to drink only such aerated waters as have been recently manufactured, or are contained in recipients protected from any metallic contact.

THE SERUMS ACT.—The first clause of the law of April 25, 1895 (Serums Act), provides that no serum or similar substances shall be "retailed gratuitously or otherwise" unless approved by the French Public Board of Health and the Academy of Medicine. Does this clause apply to a doctor who personally injects that serum of which he is the inventor? The Tenth Paris Police Court and the Court of Appeal decided in the negative when Dr. Lorot was brought before them charged with having thus injected his anti-tuberculosis serum. But the Public Prosecutor carried the case up to the Court of Cassation, which has upset these two decisions and sent the case for re-trial.

THE FRENCH ASSOCIATION.—The fortieth Congress of the French Association for the Advancement of Sciences was opened on July 31 at Dijon, and in spite of the hot weather there was a large attendance. The President this year is M. Charles Lallemand, General Inspector of Mines, and he chose for his presidential address the subject of "The Question of Latin and Scientific Culture." Later the members of the Congress divided into nineteen sections and commenced their deliberations. In the section of hygiene Professor Nogier treated at some length the question of the sterilisation of potable water by ultra violet rays, and drew the conclusion that the processes for utilising the bactericidal power of these rays have now entered the domain of practical use. The recent official announcement that vaccinations against typhoid fever can now be made in France rendered topical a paper read by Dr. Rochaix concerning a new method of vaccination against typhoid fever discovered by Professor Jules Courmont and himself. The antityphic vaccine is used by means of rectal injections.

THE NICOTINE SUPPLY.—Various French wholesale drug-houses have made vain efforts lately to renew their supply of tobacco-juice—a Government monopoly, like everything connected with the fragrant weed. It appears that the Minister of Finances first issued a circular stating that no tobacco-juice whatever is to be sold, but recently this temporary decree was withdrawn and replaced by another limiting the supply to agriculturists only. The question came up at the Wholesale Druggists' Association's monthly meeting, and it was decided to draw up a collective petition to the Ministers of Finances and Agriculture. What chance druggists will have of success in a country where half the electors are agriculturists may be judged from the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies last week. M. Malavalle complained to the Minister of Finances as to the insufficient quantity of nicotine placed at the disposal of agriculturists. M. Besnard, Treasury Sub-Secretary, replied that the available supply has been equally divided among the various departments. Shortage has been caused by a "run" on the extract, although the demand for juice is small. This can be put right by transforming the juice into extract. M. Barthe complained that while this was going on, French nicotine was actually being exported to Belgium. Not directly by the Government, explained M. Pichon. Middlemen might possibly carry on such traffic if local supervision were slack. M. Barthe also asked that nicotine might be supplied to hop-growers at the time of year when the bine comes into flower. M. Besnard, however, evidently recognises that it is necessary to proceed carefully, for he has just formed a Permanent Committee, consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Excise, and the Government Tobacco Monopoly Administration, to "study the conditions of sale of nicotine." This committee held its first meeting on July 26, M. Besnard presiding, and "approved and completed" all the measures already taken by its chairman.

The Portsmouth Conference.

IMMEDIATELY after the close of the session of the British Pharmaceutical Conference on Thursday morning, July 27 (as reported in our Coloured Supplement last week), the members of the Conference, with their friends, to the number of about 250, embarked on the steamer at Clarence Pier for Ryde, Isle of Wight. The weather was delightful in every way for the outing, the water was as smooth as a pond, and the pleasure of the sail was enhanced by the scores of white-winged craft that flitted here and there on the surface of the bay as the boat approached Ryde pier. Adjoining the pier chais-à-bancs were drawn up to convey the party round the Island, and promptly to time the journey for Carisbrooke was commenced. Previous to starting reprints of the *C. & D.* article, "In the Garden Isle," were distributed, and throughout the drive these were constantly being consulted by the excursionists. The whole outing followed closely the programme drawn up by the Local Committee, and considering the warm weather and the large party, it was creditable that only a few minutes was dropped during the twenty-five-mile drive. After lunch, on the bowling-green at Carisbrooke, a successful photograph was taken of the party by Russell & Sons, Southsea, and thereafter the company split up into parties, and were conducted by guides round the Castle, all the interesting features being explained and the magnificent views from the walls being enjoyed by all. From Carisbrooke the excursionists were driven across the downs to Shanklin, where tea was served at Daish's Hotel, amid delightful surroundings. A drive through Sandown back to Ryde, which was reached about 3.30, completed that part of the day's entertainment.

In the evening a smoking-concert was held at the Esplanade Hotel, when a large company assembled to hear an excellent programme under the chairmanship of Mr. R. A. Robinson. Mr. Robinson was at his best, and throughout the evening he contributed not a little to the amusement of the party by reading a number of humorous tape-messages. The programme was sustained chiefly by Portsmouth talent, the "Strolling Players" being responsible for a considerable share. In addition to the local

singers the members of the Conference were represented by Messrs. Whigham, Weight, Crossley Holland, and Stephenson, the last-named giving an original sketch entitled "Who Killed the Federation?" which evoked much laughter and applause. The meeting broke up shortly before midnight.

On Friday morning the majority of the members left for home, but not a few still remained behind, and it is currently believed that some very staid members were seen later in the day enjoying the air in the paddock at Goodwood races.

In the discussion on "Pharmaceutical Education" printed in the *C. & D.* last week (p. 212) some remarks by Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff, member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, were wrongly attributed to Mr. Foggan, and the name of Mr. Harvey, of Cork, who seconded the motion to accept the invitation to Edinburgh, was distorted into "Mr. Harvey Cook."

The musical programme which accompanied the dinner at the Town Hall, Portsmouth, on July 25, was of a high order. Mr. Weight sang "I'll sing thee Songs of Araby" and "Hands and Lips"; Mr. Wassell sang "The Trumpeter" and "The Elfin King"; and Mrs. Martin recited. It was Dr. Kyffin who gave the whistling solo to which we referred last week. It might also be noted that the decorations of the hall were much admired, and the function voted as one of the most successful, as it was the most novel, of this year's Conference.

The series of photographs on page 39 were taken by Mr. John Cleworth, chemist and druggist, 56 Ducie Street, Manchester, especially for this journal. The large group was taken by Russell & Sons, 43 Osborne Road, Southsea, who are prepared to supply copies 15 by 12 5s., and 12 by 10 3s. each. Orders should be accompanied by 9d. and 6d. respectively for postage. Mr. F. N. Broderick, F.R.P.S., Aurora Villa, West Street, Ryde, I.W., took a dozen photographs of the Conference party when they were coaching through Ryde, and he supplies them at 2s. a dozen. Among other photographers was Mr. A. B. Sparrow, chemist and druggist, Southsea, some of whose results which we have seen being of particular interest. Mr. F. B. Kirby, Ph.C., 128 Ashley Road, Bristol, also took a series of snap shots.



Photo by]

CONFERENCE GROUP AT CARISBROOKE CASTLE,

[Russell & Sons, 43 Osborne Road, Southsea



WAITING FOR THE SPECIAL CAR

from the Town Hall, Portsmouth, to Portsdown Hill. In the centre is Mr. Johnstone (Manchester), in the foreground Mr. Pidd, and on the extreme right Mr. Griffiths Hughes.

[Photo Cleworth.]



ON PORTSDOWN HILL.

Miss E. S. Hooper, B.Sc., the energetic Lady Secretary, is "at the wheel" of the car.

[Photo Cleworth.]



GROUP ON PORTSDOWN HILL.

Includes most of the Ladies' Committee and many gentlemen who preferred the open air to listening to the science papers.

[Photo Cleworth.]



ON BOARD THE "DUCHESS OF KENT,"

crossing from Southsea to Ryde. Among those who can be readily recognised are Mr. W. F. Wells, Mr. T. A. White, Mr. T. Postlethwaite, Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, and Mr. F. W. Ashton.

[Photo Cleworth.]



BOARDING THE SPECIAL CAR FROM COSHAM FOR PORTSDOWN HILL.

Among those in front are Mr. H. R. Proctor, Mr. C. T. Allen, Mr. W. L. Howie, Mr. H. Flanders, and Mr. Fernie (Durban).

[Photo Cleworth.]



THE FIRST COACH TO LEAVE RIDE FOR CARISBROOKE.

Mr. E. W. Pollard is on the steps talking to Mr. T. O. Barlow and on the front of the coach are Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wells, Mr. E. S. Peck, Mr. I. Bourdas, and Mr. R. R. Bennett.

[Photo Cleworth.]

National Insurance Bill.

The Committee Stage Continued.

THE House of Commons resumed the consideration of Clause 12 of the Bill in Committee on Monday, July 31. The clause provides:

No payment shall be made in respect of sickness disablement or maternity benefit to any insured person during any period when he is an inmate of any workhouse, hospital, asylum, or infirmary, supported by any public authority or out of any public funds or by a charity, or of a sanatorium or similar institution established under this Part of this Act.

The clause further provides for the destination of the insured person's payments, the society or Health Committee having power to pay it to dependents or to the Health Committee for a sanatorium or similar institution. Mr. Pollock moved, mainly for the purposes of debate and in order to afford the Government an opportunity of declaring their view of the effect of the Bill on hospitals, an amendment entitling the insured person to receive a sickness disablement or maternity allowance while the inmate of a hospital supported by charity. The Chancellor of the Exchequer took the line that the hospital people had not been quite fair in their criticism of the Bill and dwelt upon the indirect advantages which the Bill conferred upon the institutions. He pointed to the relief which they would get through the altered circumstances of workpeople who now had to go into hospitals; and he argued that the working-man would have a greater margin under the Bill out of which he could continue his contribution to the hospitals, inasmuch as he would now get for fourpence what previously cost him sixpence or sevenpence. Then there was the fund for the treatment of consumptives. The Attorney-General later suggested that words should be inserted making it clear that hospitals supported by voluntary contributions should be brought within the scope of the clause. An interesting debate terminated upon the withdrawal of the amendment.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain moved to divide the benefit, in proportion to be determined by the Health Committee, between the hospital in which the insured person was a patient and the dependents. The Government declined to do anything which favoured of depriving the insured person of the benefit to which he was entitled. Dr. Hillier suggested that the proposal was liable to be misunderstood and misrepresented, and ultimately the right hon. gentleman withdrew the amendment, but urged the Government to consider whether it would not be wise to allow some compensation to the hospitals for the loss which, in his view, they must inevitably sustain.

When the House again resolved itself into Committee on Tuesday, Clause 12 was still under consideration. Various amendments were moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, making provision for payment by agreement, in whole or in part, to the hospital, convalescent home, or infirmary of which the insured person is an inmate, etc. These amendments were agreed to after discussion.

MEDICAL BENEFIT TO BE ADMINISTERED BY HEALTH COMMITTEES.

The Committee then entered upon the consideration of Clause 13, which is to the following effect:

Sickness benefit, disablement benefit, and maternity benefit, and, subject to the provisions of the next succeeding section, medical benefit, shall be administered, in the case of insured persons who are members of an approved society, by and through the society, and in other cases by and through the local Health Committees; sanatorium benefit shall in all cases be administered by and through local Health Committees.

The rest of the clause refers to the making of rules and their application.

Dr. Addison moved the first of a series of amendments the effect of which was to place the administration of medical benefit wholly in the hands of the local Health Committees instead of approved societies. He pointed out that under the Bill the control would be divided, that in the case of members of approved societies being in the hands of the societies, and that in the case of Post Office contributors being in the hands of the Health Committee. He was not in the least desirous of throwing stones at

the Friendly Societies, but he asked the Committee to consider the actual facts of the existing system. Neither the majority nor the minority of the Royal Commission could say anything very good of the ideals of the club-practice, and if Parliament were to extend to the whole country a system which in itself was "inherently inimical to the prevention of disease" the fund could only fail. It would be a highly dangerous experiment to apply practically to the whole population a system which heretofore had been accompanied by constant strife. It could not be said that the great objection which medical men entertained against contract practice was because of mere cantankerousness. It was not that. It was because they found in it something which was against not only their own interests, but against their ideals of work. The great majority of the medical practitioners of this country had declared that they could not work on the club-practice lines in connection with the Bill. What was the reason? It was that the essential character of club-practice work was against the development either of the best treatment or of preventive measures. It was necessary that the environment of the case should be considered, and the difficulty inherent in the present system was that it lost sight in the main of the person's environment. The possibility of the prevalence of club practice from one end of the country to the other was viewed with unmixt alarm. The success of the Bill's scheme depended on its efficiency.

Mr. H. W. Forster, supporting the amendment, pleaded for uniformity of practice and administration.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said he did not suggest that medical men had a right to dictate the terms upon which they should come into the scheme, but he did say they had a right to express an opinion which ought to receive the fullest consideration of the Committee. In a lesser degree, he thought another section of the profession, namely, the pharmacists, who were to be brought into the scheme, had a right to be considered. He was in the position of speaking for, he thought he was right in saying, the whole of those who would be entitled to dispense when he said that they were at one with the doctors in asking that the control of the medical benefit should be transferred to the Health Committees. But there were other reasons which could be put forward in the direct interests of the insured person. He would remind the Committee that the Health Committees, according to the Bill, would have the control of the sanatoria benefit. The Health Committees were also to control the medical benefit of all who were not in the approved societies; so that the position was this: As the Bill stood, the Health Committee would be responsible for the medical and sanatoria benefit of some of the insured in their district, and would be responsible for some of the medical benefit for all. He suggested that in all probability there would not be enough sanatoria benefit to go round, and if that were so it would be only natural if the Health Committee saw that the people on their list came first and got the sanatoria benefit. He thought it was obvious that no one ought to be allowed to make a profit out of the administration of medical benefit. If that were so, why should the Friendly Societies seek to take on work which might mean a loss? He thought it was of the utmost importance that there should be uniformity of treatment for the insured, irrespective of the particular society in which they were insured. There should also be uniformity of treatment for the doctors, and they could only get that uniformity through the Health Committees proposed in the Bill. They would see that the conditions of payment were the best that could be devised; they would see that the scale was uniform. If it were left to each approved society in a particular district to make its own terms, those terms would be found to be unequal and would work to the detriment of the interest of the insured and of the whole scheme. He could not see how the Chancellor's amendment in regard to the treatment of medical men in this scheme could possibly work unless they had one authority in each district for the administration of medical benefit. He was satisfied that it was not, and had not been found to be in times past, desirable that the doctors should be so much under the control of the insurers—namely, the societies. He had spent twelve years dispensing in a doctor's surgery and he could tell the Committee from his

own practical experience that the club-practice system, with the treatment of the poor in private dispensaries throughout London and the great towns in the country, had been such that if it could be brought to the light of day it would not be tolerated in this country for a day. The conditions had been such that it had been impossible to provide efficient treatment. The members of the Friendly Societies had complained, the officers of the societies had complained, and medical men had complained.

An hon. member: Then why do they do it?

Mr. Glyn-Jones said he supposed the hon. member knew there were people who had to submit to conditions they would rather not submit to. It was not what the House of Commons should require, that people should be sweated. (Cheers.) That was what it came to. (Cheers.) He asked the Committee, in the interests of the insured persons, of the Friendly Societies, and certainly the interests of the scheme, to support the amendment and secure uniformity of treatment for the doctor and chemist by seeing that the medical benefit should be in the hands of the local Health Committees.

In the debate which ensued, Sir P. Magnus, Sir R. Finlay, Dr. Esmond (who suggested that the Bill would be absolutely devoid of effectiveness without a settlement of the doctors difficulty), Mr. Barnes, Dr. Hillier, Sir H. Craik, and others supported the amendment; while Sir Arthur Markham, Mr. John Ward, and Sir A. Mond were prominent in their opposition to the amendment. For nearly four hours the Committee discussed the amendment without the intervention of a member of the Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then announced that he wished to leave the decision in the hands of the Committee, and proceeded to deal with the amendment from a sympathetic point of view, urging it as a proposal which was in the interests not only of the Friendly Societies, but of the general health of the community.

In the course of the Chancellor's speech, Mr. G. Roberts intervened by asking how the situation would be affected by the fact that some institutions have their own drug departments.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that they would have to insist on the drugs being kept separate. This proposal would necessitate a certain readjustment of finance.

Up to the present there had been no figure given of the amount of medical benefit. He had a suggestion for dealing with the point, but he had not been able to put it on the paper before this amendment had been accepted.

A division was demanded, and Dr. Addison's amendment was carried by the overwhelming majority of 372, the figures being 387 against 15.

The question of the administration of the medical benefit having been settled,

Mr. G. Greenwood moved an amendment to preclude the enforcement of any rule subjecting an insured person to a penalty for having refused to submit to a surgical operation, or vaccination or inoculation of any kind.

Dr. Addison, while admitting the force of the argument that could be used with regard to vaccination, warned the Chancellor against the danger of allowing refusal in regard to a surgical operation or inoculation to stand in the way of what might be to the advantage of the patient and the fund.

Mr. Pointer informed the Committee that both he and his father had withstood the doctors in their advice as to the necessity for amputating bad thumbs. His thumb was now as good as ever it was—(laughter)—while the two doctors who advised his father were dead. (Laughter.) They preferred to die natural deaths to being cut and carved about by their fellow-surgeons. (Laughter.)

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause as amended was added to the Bill.

Clause 14.

The House of Commons in Committee commenced the consideration of Clause 14 on August 2. Five hours were devoted to sub-section 1, in regard to which various amendments were made. The clause originally read:

(1) Every approved society and local Health Committee shall for the purpose of administering medical benefit make arrangements with duly qualified medical practitioners for

insured persons to receive attendance and treatment to the satisfaction of the Insurance Commissioners from such practitioners.

(2) Every such society or committee shall also make provision for the supply of proper and sufficient drugs and medicines to insured persons, and no arrangement shall be made with a medical practitioner under which he is bound or agrees to provide drugs or medicine for any insured person at an inclusive fee, without the consent of the Insurance Commissioners, which consent they shall not give unless the circumstances of any locality situate in a rural district are such as to make it expedient to do so.

(3) An approved society may enter into an agreement with the local Health Committee for the administration of medical benefit among such of the members of the society entitled thereto as may be resident in the county or county borough for which the committee is established; and on any such agreement being made the committee shall take over such administration and there shall in each year be paid out of moneys credited to the society such sum in respect of every member of the society entitled to the benefit and resident in the county or county borough as may be agreed between the society and the committee.

(4) If in any year the amount payable to a local Health Committee in respect of all persons for the administration of whose medical benefit it is responsible is insufficient to meet the estimated expenditure thereon, the committee may, through the Insurance Commissioners, transmit to the Treasury and to the Council of the county or county borough an account showing the amount so payable and the estimated expenditure, and the Treasury and the County Council or the Council of the county borough shall, if satisfied that the amounts so payable and the proposed expenditure are reasonable and proper in the circumstances, sanction the expenditure.

(5) The Treasury and the Council of the county or county borough sanctioning any such expenditure as aforesaid shall thereupon each be liable to make good, in the case of the Treasury out of moneys provided by Parliament, and in the case of the Council of a county or county borough out of the county fund or borough fund or borough rate, as the case may be, one-half of any sums expended by the local Health Committee on medical benefit in the course of the year in excess of the amounts so payable to the local Health Committee as aforesaid.

CHEMISTS TO DISPENSE.

When sub-section 2 was reached Mr. Glyn-Jones moved to leave out the words "and no arrangement shall be," and to insert the following provision:

"in accordance with regulations made by the Insurance Commissioners, which shall provide for the arrangements made being subject to the approval of the Insurance Commissioners and being such as to enable insured persons to obtain from any person with whom arrangements have been made such drugs, medicines, and appliances as may be ordered by the medical practitioner by whom they are attended, and shall require the adoption by every local Health Committee of such a system as will secure—

(a) the preparation and publication of lists of persons, firms, and bodies corporate who have agreed to supply drugs, medicines, and appliances to insured persons whose medical benefit is administered by the committee, according to such scale of prices as may be fixed by the committee;

(b) a right on the part of any properly qualified person who is desirous of being included in any such list as aforesaid, of being so included, except in cases where the Insurance Commissioners after inquiry are satisfied that his inclusion or continuance in such list would be prejudicial to the efficiency of the service:

Provided that—

(i) if the Insurance Commissioners are satisfied that the scale of prices fixed by the committee is reasonable, but that the persons, firms, or bodies corporate included in any list are not such as to secure an adequate and convenient supply of drugs, medicines, and appliances in any area, they may dispense with the necessity of the adoption of such system as aforesaid as respects that area and authorise the committee to make other arrangements as the Commissioners may approve;

(ii) the regulations shall prohibit an arrangement being "[made with a medical practitioner under which he is bound or agrees to provide drugs or medicines, etc., etc.]"

Mr. Glyn-Jones, speaking in support of his amendment, said he welcomed the fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had recognised the importance of differentiating the dispensing from the prescribing department. This was the only country in Europe where it was the practice of medical men to dispense their own prescriptions, and, in his opinion, it was a very valuable step that the right hon. gentleman had taken, when the State for the first

time took over so large a measure of the control of the administration of medicine, in recognising the advantage of distinguishing between the two functions. He considered that the old system under which a doctor could not give the medicines which perhaps he ought to give without his own pocket suffering was a position in which no man ought to be placed. (Hear, hear.) The doctor ought to be paid for his services, and he ought not to have to suffer by reason of the fact that the case he was dealing with might require expensive drugs. If for no other reason, he welcomed the Bill because it would give to less well-off people the same chance in future of receiving the drugs and medicines they required as the people who were better off. The object of the amendment was to provide that, just as the insured person had been given a free choice of doctor, so he should be free, having obtained his prescription, to take it to any pharmacist. He believed the Committee would appreciate that unless something of this sort were done, a most serious and quite unnecessary injury would be done to those who carried on the business of chemists and druggists. If fifteen million people were brought into a scheme of this sort and were compelled to go to specified institutions, they would practically be setting up State or municipal drug and dispensing institutions without recognising the position of those who would be thereby displaced. While he was not going to discuss the question of whether a State-organised system was good or bad, he would point out that, were that question under consideration, they would be certain deliberately to consider what was going to happen to those engaged privately in the service. The doctors now had an equal opportunity of serving the insured and administering medical treatment, and he submitted to the Committee that those who supplied the medicine were entitled to claim an equal right. (Cheers.) The amendment required that the regulations proposed to be made by the Insurance Commissioners should provide for the preparation and publication of lists of persons, firms, and bodies corporate who had agreed to supply drugs, medicines, and appliances to insured persons. This would let in any institution or company which complied with the Pharmacy Acts, by employing qualified chemists to control the business of the supply of drugs, etc. Speaking on behalf not only of individual pharmacists and of the Pharmaceutical Society but also of all the companies and stores who joined with the pharmacists in the deputation to the Chancellor, he was able to say that this list would be open to all the co-operative societies, and any sort of institution which complied with the Pharmacy Acts by employing qualified dispensers. It would be open to any insured person to take his prescription there, and payment would be upon a scale to be fixed by the local Health Committee, with the sanction of the Insurance Commissioners. The hon. member mentioned that he spent his Whitsuntide Recess travelling in Germany, Austria, and Italy, and he found that throughout the whole of Germany medicines were dispensed not only for insured persons but for the whole population on a tariff basis. It was obvious they could not arrange for payment on any other basis. For instance, it would be impossible to supply medicines for the 670 members of Parliament for one year such as Dr. Addison would order for them. (Laughter.) Nobody knew what medicines would be wanted. It was impossible to arrange the thing on a *per capita* basis. Under the amendment only persons who were considered ineligible by the Insurance Commissioners would be kept off the list; and if the Commissioners became satisfied that any attempt was being made to arrange prices so that an adequate supply was not obtainable, then they could cry the whole thing off.

The First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. McKenna): I can say at once that the Government accept the amendment the hon. member now moves. The purport of it has been very fully and fairly stated by the hon. gentleman. I think it will be recognised by the whole Committee that in this amendment we are merely applying to those who dispense these medicines the same principle which has been already applied in the case of the doctors. I believe the amendment will receive the general support of the Committee.

Mr. Worthington Evans quite agreed that that which

had been done for the doctors ought also to be done for the chemists. He only rose to call attention to the wording of the amendment. It was not now on all-fours with what was done in regard to the doctors; because in the case of the doctors the phrase "inclusion or continuance" occurred, and the word "inclusion" was struck out. The Government conceded that alteration, and he presumed the Government would now accept the same form of words for the chemists.

The First Lord of the Admiralty said he did not like to accept the suggestion at a moment's notice. If the hon. gentleman pressed it on the same grounds as in the case of the doctors, then, of course, it should be done at a later stage.

Mr. Worthington Evans observed that exactly the same reason which made it necessary in the case of the doctors made it necessary here. With regard to Sub-section (b), "a right on the part of any properly qualified person who is desirous of being included in any list" did not correspond with the main provision or with the proviso. In (a) it was for "persons, firms, and bodies corporate," but in Sub-section (b) it was only a qualified person who was entitled to go on the list. When they came to the proviso they had "persons, firms, or bodies corporate," and it seemed to him it ought to run in precisely the same phraseology. The words of the amendment did not seem to him to carry out the intention.

Mr. Price said it had been stated that the prices of drugs were to be fixed at a definite rate. But there was nothing in the amendment which guarded the public as to the quality of the drugs supplied, or any penalty provided in the event of the medicine not being precisely in accordance with the prescription made by the doctor. He had had the same prescription made up in London and in other towns, and in one case the mixture supplied was white, while in another case it was brown. (Laughter.) The patient was unable to detect a mistake or fault unless he got the prescription made up at two chemists'!

Mr. Glyn-Jones said the answer to that was that those people would be brought under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Acts, and would be subject to the penalties of those Acts. He had no doubt that the explanation of the hon. member's experience was that one was dispensed with London water and the other with water from somewhere else. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cooper expressed his appreciation of the fact that the Government had accepted the amendment. There were a certain number, probably thirty all told, of firms who were quite independent of doctors in this country, but who did not do a general drug-trade, but confined their business entirely to the making-up of prescriptions for doctors. He took it they would be included in corporate bodies.

The First Lord of the Admiralty: Yes.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Peto moved to delete the words "or agrees," holding that it was undesirable that a doctor should be precluded from agreeing to dispense, under exceptional circumstances, the necessary drugs.

The First Lord of the Admiralty did not think that in substance the amendment mattered, but promised to consider it.

The amendment was withdrawn.

PAYING DOCTORS FOR DISPENSING.

Mr. Glyn-Jones moved to leave out the words "at an inclusive fee." The hon. member argued that they could not make an arrangement with a doctor whereby he would be paid for the drugs used, because the doctor was the only person who knew what drugs were used. He was not suggesting that the medical men throughout would charge for expensive drugs when they were not used, but such a matter as this ought to be dealt with as a business arrangement. To say that a man might send in a bill for the actual drugs supplied and no one but himself knew what was supplied was absolutely unsound from the business point of view. The amendment would not prevent doctors dispensing where the Commissioners thought in a particular district it was expedient they should do so.

The Attorney-General (Sir Rufus Isaacs): I accept the amendment.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain doubted whether the amendment

carried out the general principle on which they were proceeding—that they should not, unless it was absolutely necessary for the working of the Bill, disturb the present right of arrangement. The hon. member talked about there being no check on the doctor; but did he think the ordinary patient had any sort of control or power of ascertaining whether the prescription the doctor had written was accurately represented in the mixture he got?

Mr. Glyn-Jones pointed out that in the case of the chemist the doctor was a check. But in the case of the doctor nobody knew but himself. He added that there was the additional check on the chemist of the inspector.

Mr. A. Chamberlain: But if the inspector can catch the chemist, cannot he catch the doctor? (Cheers.) It seems to me that what is sauce to the one is sauce to the other. Really, what is security against the chemist would be security against the doctor.

Mr. Peto protested against the cutting out of words which limit the clause.

The Attorney-General said the amendment gave effect to what had always been the expressed intention of the Government—namely, to separate the functions of the doctor and the dispenser. It would not in any way prevent the doctor from being able to supply medicines when special circumstances affected the locality, because that was provided for. The Government believed the fullest discretion should be given to the Commissioners, and they therefore proposed to leave out the words “situate in a rural district.” The desire was that the doctor should act as doctor and not as a general dispenser, but that in special circumstances he might act as both.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Sanderson, on behalf of Mr. Lough, moved to leave out the words from “not” to the end of the clause, and to insert “withhold when the circumstances in any locality make it expedient for their consent to be given.” These words, he explained, provided that the consent of the Insurance Commissioners to a practitioner providing medicine should not be withheld when the circumstances in any locality made it expedient for that consent to be given. The Commissioners ought to be able to have regard to the circumstances in country districts where there was no person other than the local practitioner from whom an insured person could get medicine. The amendment carried out the intention of the Government.

The Attorney-General did not think there was any substance in the amendment. He could not help thinking that the hon. member was unduly anxious about this matter. He thought they could trust the Commissioners to do their duty without troubling on which side the presumption was. However, he would consider the words submitted.

Sir R. Finlay thought the words more accurately carried out the intention of the clause.

Dr. Hillier pointed out that when a medical man was called out to an emergency case he was bound to have a certain supply of drugs, especially in a country district. He thought the amendment covered the ground more satisfactorily than the clause as it stood.

Mr. Lough urged the Government to accept the amendment, which, he held, was extremely reasonable.

The Attorney-General invited the hon. member to withdraw the amendment, on the understanding that the Government would consider it. It was only a question of what were the best words with which to carry out the intention.

Mr. Lough asked the Government to consider at the same time the other half of his amendment, which had not been moved—namely, to add:

“Provided also that the supply by any duly qualified medical practitioner for reward of drugs or medicine for any insured person in case of emergency or to meet the special needs of any special treatment of any insured person or the like supply gratuitously in any case shall not be a breach of or cause any disability under this Act either to any insured person or to any medical practitioner.”

Mr. A. Chamberlain also asked the Government to see to it that a doctor would not be prevented from receiving payment for drugs which were supplied in cases of emergency.

The Attorney-General: If the Bill does not already do it, it certainly shall be done.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

Mr. David Davies moved to leave out the words “situate in a rural district.”

The Attorney-General accepted the amendment, which was agreed to.

WHO MAY DISPENSE.

Mr. Glyn-Jones moved the following new sub-section:

“(3) Subject to the foregoing provision as to dispensing by a medical practitioner, the regulations shall prohibit arrangements for the supply of drugs and medicines being made with persons other than persons, firms, or bodies corporate entitled to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist under the provisions of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, who undertake that all medicines supplied by them to insured persons shall be dispensed either by a registered pharmacist or by a person who, for seven years immediately prior to the passing of this Act, has acted as a dispenser to a duly qualified medical practitioner or a public institution.”

This amendment, he said, was necessary as a corollary to the other amendments moved. It provided that arrangements might not be made with any person or firm to come upon the panel for the supply of people with medicines unless that person or firm was entitled, by reason of their compliance with the Pharmacy Act, to carry on the business of dispensing chemist or druggist. The amendment laid down the qualifications necessary, the latter provision being inserted to meet the case of dispensers in institutions and doctors' surgeries who would otherwise be thrown out of employment.

Mr. Booth moved to include “military dispensers qualified as such by not less than two years' military service.” He asked the Committee not to impose a hardship upon old soldiers.

Mr. Glyn-Jones indignantly repudiated the proposed amendment. Were he the only person to vote against it, he said, he should have to do so. He was extremely surprised that the hon. member had moved it. He should have understood it coming from the War Department, but he could not understand an attempt from any other quarter to put the military compounder under a qualification which was not his at present. The Pharmaceutical Society has done all it could to improve the status of these military compounders and they never got any recognition of their efforts. The Navy treated their dispensers properly, and saw that they were properly qualified, but not so the Army, which, of course, did not get the proper men. He protested against such men being given a sop and then being turned loose on the general public afterwards. (Cheers.) The Army qualification was a very poor qualification indeed compared with the Pharmacy.

Mr. Booth: No, no.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: My hon. friend says “No, no,” but I must be allowed to know. First of all, in regard to the Preliminary examination you have an entirely different status. A man to become a pharmacist has to pass the London Matriculation examination, and we well know that the ranker in the Army has no such status or education.

Mr. Booth: He is no worse because he is a ranker.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: He is in a worse position because he is not put in the position which similar men occupy in other countries. In Germany and France the pharmacist is treated as a commissioned officer, but in our army he holds a very different position. Many of them only dispense drugs in emergencies; they are supplied with a small assortment of drugs in a handy form, and deal with them in the same way as mere retailers would do. Can such a man be trusted to make up any prescription which a medical man may place before him? I am surprised that the Army should try to get their men treated on these lines, and should endeavour thus to provide them with a cheap way of becoming qualified dispensers. I say that Army compounders have no right to any treatment other than that granted to ordinary dispensers; they must come in like other people. I therefore most strongly object to this amendment.

Mr. Peto supported the hon. member in his protest.

The Attorney-General suggested that the amendment should be withdrawn.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Booth was thereupon withdrawn.

APOTHECARIES' ASSISTANTS.

Dr. Hillier moved, as an amendment to the amendment, the inclusion of certified assistants to an apothecary under the Apothecaries Act.

Mr. Glyn-Jones hoped the amendment would not be accepted, because it would create fresh qualifications for a certified assistant to an apothecary. The certified assistant to an apothecary possesses the right under the Act of 1815 to act as an assistant dispenser to an apothecary. His training at present is quite inadequate. What is required is evidence of six months' dispensing with possibly one medical man. It is not an apprenticeship where the prescriptions of hundreds or thousands of different doctors are brought in, but one medical man who may ring the changes on about a dozen mixtures. I could quite understand a person who has had six months' experience in a doctor's surgery being qualified to hand out and deal with the particular mixtures that the doctor trades in—

Dr. Hillier: The hon. gentleman himself proposes dispensing for a medical man as a sufficient qualification in his own amendment.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Yes, if he has been seven years at it. The amendment you are now moving is that future apothecaries' assistants, who have no vested interest at all at present, shall come in if they have had six months' training. He appealed to the hon. member and the House not to set up here any new qualification for a dispenser. It is quite obvious, now that the conditions of pharmacy and medicine will be so altered by this scheme, that the qualifications for an assistant dispenser will have to be laid down. The Pharmaceutical Society is the statutory body that deals with this matter. I am authorised, on its behalf, to say that it passed a resolution this morning to the effect that if this Bill passes in its present form it will take immediate steps to promote a Bill to provide for the qualification of dispensers all round, and that in doing so it would seek the support of the Medical Council, the Apothecaries' Society, and the War Office. If we are going to provide a new qualification for dispensers, that is the way it ought to be done, and that is the reason why I hope the hon. member will not press this amendment.

Mr. Lynch supported Mr. Glyn-Jones, urging the importance of a preliminary scientific training for dispensers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lloyd George) appealed to the hon. member to withdraw the amendment, observing that time was required for consideration before they introduced any new qualification.

Dr. Hillier submitted that he was not introducing a new qualification. His object was to prevent men who were now regarded as qualified from being deprived of their employment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he understood they were only qualified so long as they had the supervision of a qualified chemist. It was not the intention of the Government to cut out anyone who was regarded as qualified at the present time. (Cheers.) If it turned out on further inquiry that anyone already qualified was prejudicially affected the Government would be prepared to consider an amendment dealing with their case. (Cheers.)

Dr. Hillier's amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. J. W. Wilson moved, as an amendment to the amendment, to reduce the second qualification from a term of seven years to three years. Seven years, he said, is rather a long period, and, being entirely retrospective, it will gradually die out.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Glyn-Jones's amendment as amended was then carried; and the Committee proceeded with the consideration of the other sub-sections of the clause. Before the House adjourned Clauses 14 and 15 were added to the Bill.

VACCINATION AND VIVISECTION.

The First Lord of the Admiralty received for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the House of Commons on Tuesday, a deputation from various anti-vivisection and anti-vaccination societies on the subject of the National Insurance Bill. The deputation were afraid lest the provisions for giving the Insurance Commissioners power to expend money on research work would lead to the extension of experiments on living animals. In regard to vaccination

they were afraid that an insured person might be penalised by losing his benefits if he objected to being vaccinated or to undergo any other operation to which he conscientiously objected. Mr. McKenna, in reply, said the House of Commons would not accept an amendment which ruled out altogether research work on living animals. He pointed out that the work was in the hands of the Insurance Commissioners, who received salaries from the Government. He urged them to watch the work of the Commissioners, who were responsible to Parliament. In regard to vaccination he thought they had nothing to fear. There was a free choice of doctors, and no rule had ever been made by any Friendly Society compelling a member who objected to vaccination to be vaccinated.

A member of the deputation asked whether if a man was attended by a herbalist he would be compelled to leave him and go to a qualified medical man.

Mr. McKenna replied that it would depend upon the society. They might be contented with a herbalist's certificate.

The member of the deputation: If they did not accept the certificate the insured person would have to go to another.

Mr. McKenna was understood to reply that a medical herbalist was not qualified within the meaning of the Act.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on July 28 Lord Charles Beresford asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was intended under the National Insurance Bill to allow Friendly Societies to open dispensaries, and whether all dispensing would be done by qualified pharmacists. Mr. Hobbhouse, replying on behalf of the Chancellor, said: "It is desirable to secure the best system for the supply of medicines. Consequently no one method of supply should be expressly excluded. All dispensing will be done by qualified persons."

The Chancellor informed Lord C. Beresford on Monday that the Friendly Societies were not to have the control of the medical practitioners.

Sir Henry Kimber asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether members of the medical profession who had supported the principle and practice of homeopathy would be equally eligible with other members of the profession to work under the National Insurance Bill; and whether a registered practitioner, homeopath or not, would have the right to dispense his own medicines if he wished to do so. Mr. Lloyd George replied: "The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The intention is as far as possible to separate dispensing from doctoring."

On Tuesday, August 1, Mr. J. Parker asked the Chancellor whether a British subject duly qualified in the United States of America to practise the botanic system of medicine under the Medical Act there, and who is now practising in this country, would be entitled to render medical aid under the provisions of the Bill, and whether a person who has undergone a course of study at the Botanic Medical College, Southport, and has obtained a diploma therefrom entitling him to practise the botanic system of medicine, would be considered a duly qualified medical practitioner under the provisions of the Bill.

Mr. Illingworth (replying for the Chancellor of the Exchequer) said such a person would not be a duly qualified medical practitioner unless registered under the Medical Acts; but those Acts entitled persons holding foreign diplomas, which are recognised by the General Medical Council as furnishing a sufficient guarantee of the possession of the requisite knowledge and skill, to be registered without examination.

Mr. Pointer asked whether, in view of the strides that have been made in the departments of medical science, is he prepared to reconsider his decision in view of the facts and circumstances?—Mr. Illingworth: No. I do not think that that would be recognised by the General Medical Council.—Mr. Pointer: What I want to know is not whether it would be recognised by the General Medical Council, but whether, for the purposes of this Bill, the Government could not make further inquiries to see whether, after all, those whom some people do believe to be and refer to as medical men should not be brought

within the scope of the Bill?—Mr. Illingworth: I will convey that to the right hon. gentleman.

To the hon. member's second inquiry, the Chancellor said that such a person would not be a duly qualified medical practitioner unless he has passed the examination required by the Medical Acts and been registered under those Acts.

Viscount Wolmer, M.P., asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday how many deputations he had received on the subject of the Bill, and whether he had received one from the National Union of Women Workers. The Chancellor replied that the answer to the second part of the question was in the affirmative. The answer to the first would transcend all human powers of calculation. (Laughter.)

On August 3 the Marquess of Tullibardine asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether employers will have to pay contributions for medical and other benefits under the National Insurance Bill for Christian Science employes who will not require the benefits; whether such employes will be bound to pay their contributions towards a scheme which is contrary to their faith; and, if so, whether Christian Science healers will be placed on the local Health Committees, and will generally be treated under the Bill as medical men. [The answer had not been received up to the time of going to press.—Ed.]

SIR HENRY NORMAN, M.P., ON MEDICINES.

The position of chemists and druggists under the State Insurance Bill was referred to by Sir Henry Norman, M.P., at Blackburn, on July 23. He said there is no professional class in the country so underpaid as the doctors. They had been systematically underpaid for almost all the service they rendered in connection with public authorities. Under the Bill the doctors will be adequately paid and they will not have had debts. On the subject of medicine Sir Henry said he would put before his hearers a few facts not very well known. He did not know how widely they applied, but they were facts. He referred to cheap dispensaries and cheap dispensers. Would they be surprised to hear of a 25-gallon tank of water, with a pound of quassia chips and a handful of burnt sugar to make a tonic mixture? Would they be surprised to hear of a mixture retailed with a profit at a penny a bottle? What could such medicine as that contain? The facts were taken from *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, a well-known and qualified technical paper. The best-known medicines, such as quinine, were fairly expensive, and how could they be used in medicine or retailed at a penny a bottle? Continuing, Sir Henry said that the other day he had occasion to go into a leading London chemist's shop, and after he had bought something he asked the dispenser if he had had any experience outside the first-rate London shop. The dispenser replied that he had. "I then asked him," went on Sir Henry, "if he had ever had handed to him a prescription bearing the letters 'A.D.T.' He looked down for a moment, and then, turning to me, said, 'Are you a medical man, sir?' I replied, 'No; but you have not answered my question.' The man said, 'Yes, it means any d— thing.'" (Loud laughter.) Under the Bill, however, the insured worker would get a medicine as good in quality and as responsibly made up as the duke in his palace.

NOTES.

A Special Committee of the Newcastle and Gateshead Chamber of Commerce, in a report to the Council (which was adopted on July 20), say in regard to Clause 14 (2): "A suggestion has been made in some quarters that the Friendly Societies may unite to form stores, from which medical and surgical requisites may be supplied to insured persons. As this could only be done by the employment of State moneys, and the pledging of State credit, the Committee is of opinion that it would be unjust to the Pharmacy trades to bring in such competition with them, seeing that they, as taxpayers and ratepayers, are contributors to the Public Funds involved."

The "Morning Leader," at the conclusion of a report on Wednesday night's proceedings in the House of Commons, states: In the course of general debate on the position of apothecaries under the Bill, the House received very considerable assistance from Mr. Glyn-Jones, who is thoroughly conversant with the subject.

BIRTHS.

KNOX.—At 83 Grant Street, Burghead, Elgin, on July 25, the wife of George Knox, chemist, of a son.

MACKAY.—At The Wraes, Central Avenue, Salisbury, Rhodesia, on July 1, the wife of Neil Mackay, pharmacist, of a daughter.

MURPHY.—At The Pharmacy, Mitchelstown, on July 30, the wife of William Murphy, pharmaceutical chemist, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ASHCROFT—PARKER.—At St. Edmund's Church, Bolton, on July 27, Mr. Fred. C. Ashcroft, Secretary to T. Moscrop & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, Bolton, to Helen Mary, younger daughter of the late Mr. F. Parker, of Southport and Birmingham.

CURRIE—BENZIES.—At the Queen's Hotel, Leith, on July 31, by the Rev. Adam Currie, M.A., Greenock, brother of the bridegroom, Archibald Currie, Ph.C., to Louisa, fourth daughter of Mr. John Benzies, Leith.

DUPRÉ—BREWIS.—At the Cathedral Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the Ven. Archdeacon Henderson, on July 29, Henry Augustus, eldest son of the late Dr. August Dupré, F.R.S., and Mrs. Dupré, of Sutton, Surrey, to Gladys Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. John Brewis, of Park Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WHITE—TENNANT.—At Sea Point, Cape Town, on June 20, by the Rev. W. H. Richards, W. Gillies White, chemist and druggist, of Kimberley, to Frances, daughter of Mr. W. Tennant, Horncliffe, Berwick-on-Tweed.

DEATHS.

BARNARD.—At Highbury, London, N., Miss Jane Barnard, aged seventy-nine. Miss Barnard was the niece of Michael Faraday, and for some years acted as his amanuensis. By her death a portrait of Faraday by Butler becomes the property of the nation and will find a place in the National Portrait Gallery.

BEVERIDGE.—At 37 Gilmour Road, Edinburgh, on August 1, Elizabeth M. Donaldson, widow of Mr. John Beveridge, chemist.

BOWKER.—At Yew Tree House, Whitefield, near Bury (Lancs), on July 23, Mr. William Bowker, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-one. The "Bury Guardian" gives the following particulars:

Mr. Bowker was (says our contemporary) managing director of Messrs. Joseph Taylor & Co., Ltd., drysalts, fruit-preservers, etc., Radcliffe and Bolton. He was apprenticed to his uncle, the late Mr. Joseph Taylor, who had a chemist's and druggist's shop in Stand Lane, Radcliffe. When he had served his term and became a qualified chemist [Minor, July 1872], he became manager of his uncle's shop in Bank Street, Bolton, a business which he eventually became possessed of, though it still retained the name of his uncle. When the latter died he went to Radcliffe to manage the business, which had grown considerably, and when the concern (into which the Bolton establishment was merged) was made into a private limited company he became the managing director, a position he held until death. During the period over which he has been the controlling head the works in Mill Street have been considerably enlarged, the fruit-preserving business being brought thoroughly up to date, while plant has been laid down for the making of lemon and candied peel, the manufacturing of confectionery, and pickles. In addition, a large building has been erected on the site of Cawdaw Hall and grounds as a drysalting department.

Mr. Bowker has left a widow, son, and daughter.

CHIPPERFIELD.—At Southampton, on August 3, Mr. Robert Chipperfield, J.P., chemist and druggist, aged ninety-three. Mr. Chipperfield was the oldest chemist in the town, and took a leading part in the Pharmaceutical Conference at Southampton in 1832, when he was a Vice-President. On retiring from business he devoted

much of his time to public work. He was chairman of the Endowed Schools of Southampton for many years, and took an active part in local magisterial duties. He was noted locally as a chess-player, and in times past for his striking resemblance to Charles Dickens.

DUPUY.—At 22 Hauteville, Guernsey, on July 26, Mr. Edgar Dupuy, of 9 Commercial Arcade, Guernsey, aged seventy-two.

FLETCHER.—At 97 Rothesay Avenue, Derby Road, Nottingham, on July 24, Mr. Charles Fletcher, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-six. Mr. Fletcher, who had been an invalid for over ten years, fractured his skull by accidentally falling downstairs.

JACKSON.—At "Fernie," Waverley Avenue, Exeter, on July 25, Mr. William Jackson, Ph.C., Crediton, aged eighty-one.

JEKYLL.—At Drury Lane, Lincoln, on July 26, Mr. J. Jekyll, J.P., head of the firm of Messrs. Jekyll, Glasier & Co., chemical manufacturers, Lincoln, aged eighty-six. Mr. Jekyll was an original member of the Society of Chemical Industry.

ROBERTS.—At Pontlottyn, on July 28, Mr. Wm Roberts, chemist and druggist, The Square, Pontlottyn, Glamorgan-shire.

SHAW.—At Carp, Ontario, Canada, on July 7, Mr. William Shaw, chemist and druggist, aged 35. He was a native of Morayshire, and was on a visit to Bridge End, near Lancaster, Glengarry County. He was mortally wounded by a shot, fired by a companion. Before going to Canada, Mr. Shaw was for some time manager of the drug department of the Northern Co-operative Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.

WILLS PROVEN.

MR. JOHN PIERCE BOYCE, 30 Clarence Road, Windsor, pharmaceutical chemist, who died on June 25, aged eighty-three, left estate valued at 286*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*

MR. GEORGE WHITE, Dudley, retired chemist, who died on May 1, aged eighty-one, left estate valued at 2,530*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* gross, with net personalty 976*l.* 4*s.*

MR. MARK WILLIAM CARR, 5 St. Heliers Road, South Shore, Blackpool, pill proprietor, who died on June 19, left estate of the gross value of 736*l.* 10*s.*, with net personalty 354*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

MR. SAMUEL KIRTLAN, Brook Villa, Wilpshire, Lanes, chemist and druggist, who died on July 8, aged forty-seven, formerly in business at Blackburn, left estate valued at 1,800*l.*, with net personalty *nil*.

PROFESSOR SIR ROBERT WILLIAM BOYCE, M.B., F.R.S., Park Lodge, Sefton Park Road, Princes Park, Liverpool, who died on June 16, left estate of the gross value of 6,609*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 1,742*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

MR. HENRY MOCKETT PRIOR, Ph.C., Mount Royal, London-derry, chemist, who died on December 4, 1910, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 4,480*l.* 17*s.*, of which 497*l.* is English estate. Administration of his estate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Prior.

MR. SAMUEL ROBERTS, Uplands, Winchmore Hill, N., druggists' sundriesman, of Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C., and Westmoreland Street, Dublin, who died on March 5, left estate of the gross value of 30,539*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 17,724*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*. Probate of his will dated November 16, 1908, has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Helen Louisa Roberts, to whom the testator left all of his property absolutely.

MR. RICHARD HOWARD, 9 Lansdowne Road, Tunbridge Wells, pharmaceutical chemist, who died on June 25, aged seventy-nine, left estate of the gross value of 18,930*l.* 14*s.*, with net personalty 9,857*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, and probate of his will dated March 15, 1902, has been granted to his son, Mr. Geo. Wm. Howard, of Tunbridge Wells, pharmaceutical chemist, Mr. James Clark, Southsea, and Mr. Edward Catchpole, Tunbridge Wells. The testator left 100*l.* each to Flora Mary Willicombe, Mary Ann Long, Matilda Randall, Mary Randall, Emily Randall, Annie Susannah Newman, Emily Christian Clark, Margaret Burn Clark, and Geraldine John Goodacre; 12*l.* per annum to his niece, Fanny Howard; two freeholds in Lansdowne Road, Tunbridge Wells, to his daughter, Alice Mary Clark; 50*l.* to Edward Catchpole; two freeholds in Rochester Place, Tunbridge Wells, to his son George; and the residue of his estate to his said son and daughter.



Postal Address:
C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 43 Cannon Street, London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."
Telephone No.: BANK 83a (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries received since our last issue:

- 118/17. "Chroma": makers.
- 120/160. "Spirogen" inhaler.
- 113/48. "Koh-i-noor" feeders.
- 113/37. "Pontcia" brand musk.
- 119/8. "Aseptiform" for shaving.
- 116/41. The "Empress" toilet tidy.
- 106/26. "Ivoirine" small-tooth combs.
- 121/64. "Arabian Cigarettes" for asthma.
- 121/28. "Helios" and "Vita" vacuum-flasks.
- 120/16. "Diano" (bust-developer): address of makers.
- 108/44. "Albit" (white), used in the manufacture of matches.
- 121/50. "Derial" (?) stomach-warmers (German manufacture).
- 118/60. "Chef-de-Set," a powder for making jelly for meat-pies (a substitute for gelatin).

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles can be obtained, and in many cases we have given the actual makers. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- Adam's Tutti Frutti chewing-gum (119/201).
- Arabian balsam (113/51).
- Arrheol capsules (114/70).
- Automatic weighing and packing machinery (116/6).
- Bannerman's "Claroma" (112/472).
- Bruce's negative pencils (114/56).
- Capping paper, special quality (Swiss inquiry) (117/61).
- Carton dioxide snow collector and applicator (114/55).
- Cases for hypodermic syringes (118/51).
- Colgate's Talcum powder (119/2).
- Commercial phosphate of ammonia (117/35).
- "D D D." eczema-cure (119/474).
- Dental rubber (116/29).
- "Electroline" salve (118/50).
- Euxesis (119/206).
- Flock manufacturers (119/69).
- Fournier's Hygienic Mixture (119/47).
- Gerlach's preservative-cream (119/17).
- Glycerin jelly (119/203).
- "Handy" safety razors (116/1).
- "Hovenlos" meat-juice press (120/12).
- Holl's strychnine (113/64).
- Ievkol (118/18).
- Incorporated Society of Mas-sages (118/67).
- Irish Moss (as used by curriers) (114/3).
- Insect-powder tins (118/35).
- Kaufmann's sulphur bitters (119/19).
- Label printers (Nottingham) (119/50).
- Lactobacilline tablets (119/47).
- Liquid Barkola Co. (119/471).
- Llewellyn's toilet-preparations (114/28).
- "Luxona" (113/70).
- Macaura's "Pulsocon" (120/37).
- "Magnum" brand aerated waters (113/3).
- Mennen's Talcum powder (119/200).
- Milk tablets (119/52).
- Normyl (116/5).
- "Passcora" (113/47).
- Phosphopinal (119/70).
- Prince Albert cachous (119/205).
- Prophylactic tooth-brushes (119/204).
- Quinn's sawdust (for rubbing down horses) (117/67).
- Radial (113/470).
- Rubber (for vulcanising), first-hand dealers (116/29).
- "San-San" chewing-gum (119/202).
- Shavlor's hair-dye (119/34).
- Smith's erga apiol capsules (119/470).
- Tablax (114/4).
- "Trypsogen" (119/47).
- Van Horn & Sawtell (London address) (114/54).
- White stick caustic soda (in tins) (115/38).
- X-ray apparatus makers (116/7).

APPRECIATION.

From *Uttuxeter*:

"I am greatly obliged by the address, and in buying I will make a particular point of mentioning the *C. & D.* as the source of information. Yours is a very useful column."—(119/66.)

OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

The Portsmouth Meeting

of the British Pharmaceutical Conference appears to have been highly successful. Most of the papers read in the Scientific Section were of a very practical character and the discussions on them quite businesslike, while the entire programme seems to have gone through without a hitch, and certainly without the usual rush at the end. For this excellent management the President no doubt deserves the lion's share of the credit. Mr. Wells was a model Chairman, guiding the discussions with a skilful hand and saying little himself. The arrangement to hold the closing meeting on the Thursday morning appears again to have worked admirably, and this idea may be usefully continued in future years. Formerly the Wednesday afternoons were more often than not crowded with the concluding business, which everyone was impatient to get through; but there was nothing of this kind last week. I congratulate Mr. Wells on the success of his year of office, and not least on the excellent Conference that marked its close.

The Presidential Address

fully deserved the encomiums passed upon it by subsequent speakers, and chemists all over the country will endorse every word that was said with regard to the two points of chief interest, the "Licence Danger" and the "Quackery Blue-book," upon which Mr. Wells touched. That the Act of 1908 was a reversal of the whole previous course of pharmaceutical legislation, is cynically unjust to pharmacists, and is a standing menace to the public health, are statements no unbiassed person will deny; nor is the case against the Blue-book less strong. Here an official stamp was given to a monstrous libel perpetrated upon us by a Commission appointed at the instigation of a body many of whose members were, as Mr. Wells says, our trade-rivals. I am sorry Mr. Wells did not find time to say a little more upon the subject of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the often vexatious and sometimes absurd administration of which calls for public protest. If it is true that there are "many technical points under which offenders get off," it is equally so that there are many under which innocent persons may be convicted, and the inequality of sentences is amazing. Only a fortnight ago two Gregory's powder cases were reported in your columns, both, so far as the persons charged were concerned, first offences, and both in North London. There was a difference in the amount of adulteration, but in neither case was injury to the purchaser proved. The fine imposed in the first case was five pounds, in the other one shilling. There is

One Point in Mr. Wells's Address

on which I have to make a more adverse criticism. He quoted a medical dictum to the effect that many a valuable life is sacrificed to the craze for cheap drugs, in such a connection as left it doubtful whether pharmacists themselves (at any rate company pharmacists) are not serious offenders in this respect. I hope this was not really his meaning, for I am convinced that there is no sufficient ground for such a charge. Nor is there any reason why pure drugs should not be sold alongside of other commodities, or why dispensing should not be as faithful in a store as in a shop. As regards infirmaries and other public institutions, there may be some justification for what Mr. Wells said—I am afraid

there is, and possibly, too, in the private dispensing of club doctors—but I never met with a pharmacist who professed to be running his business on philanthropic lines, or whose charges for dispensing would not leave a sufficient profit, though he used the very best drugs. I have indeed known some who made a pharisaical profession of purity a cloak for unusually high prices, but this, I venture to think, is both bad policy and bad morality, and I have no doubt that Mr. Wells will agree with me.

The Practice Section

has made a good beginning, even if the first subjects discussed were all somewhat threadbare. The report and discussion on secret proprietary remedies are interesting nevertheless. The sense of the session was so entirely in accord with what was said in these columns a few weeks since that very little need be added now. It cannot, however, be too strongly or too frequently affirmed that chemists are not the chief offenders in this matter, and that our interests as well as our principles lie in the direction indicated in Mr. Harrison's resolution. As a body we owe nothing, and desire to owe nothing, to fraud and quackery, though we are unfortunately forced sometimes into a seeming concurrence in them. But it is no duty of ours to "protect the public," and the attempt to warn purchasers against any advertised "patent" only lays us open to a suspicion of interested motives. Nor is it to be supposed that credulity and folly will ever be cured by Act of Parliament. Fraud and quackery may be checked by this means, but to be effective any attempt of the kind must be aimed at the advertisement that creates the demand rather than at the vendor, who is often as much the victim of advertisement as is the consumer himself. I do not see why a fraudulent advertisement should not be made as actionable as a fraudulent prospectus, or as any other attempt to obtain money under false pretences.

The Heretical Opinions

about the teaching of Latin which I gave expression to some weeks ago have not been long in finding themselves in good company. Saul among the prophets could not surely have created a greater sensation than did the enunciation by Mr. Finemore at Portsmouth last week of his belief in the uselessness of Latin to the pharmacist as such. His remarks were received with laughter; perhaps the members thought it was only his little joke. I gather, however, that Mr. Finemore meant what he said, and I am proud to have such an admirable recruit and disciple. From the fact that an examiner of the Pharmaceutical Society is found giving utterance to such extreme views, it is fairly certain that there must be many members who hold similar views. I hope that the Council have taken a note of what Mr. Finemore said. If it only sets them thinking it may do a world of good, for no man in a responsible position in pharmacy can afford to neglect the

Signs of the Times.

Another member also seems to have got a glimmering of the truth at last, for Mr. Edmund White thinks that if certain things don't happen "all the talk about a curriculum is sheer nonsense." I quite agree with the remark "sheer nonsense" applied to the talk about a compulsory curriculum; but Mr. White and I part company when he goes on to say that if we don't get insurance dispensing "it would not be worth while to educate anybody for pharmacy." The fact is the bulk of us are not getting any dispensing now, and so far as I can see very few are willing to take the insurance work at the price that is likely to be offered. Mr. White is unduly pessimistic; the heavens are not going to fall even though we don't get all we want. There is nothing more certain than disappointment, and we had better make up our minds not to expect too much. Mr. White's notion that we should tell the Government that "we will refuse to act altogether" is the most fatuous that ever entered any man's head. Considering that there are thousands of very well trained men begging for the work on any terms, this sort of ultimatum is the very last we can afford to make.

"SANITAS POWDER" v. SLUGS.

"SANITAS POWDER" rids Garden Beds of Slugs, and is now being well advertised for that purpose.

Mr. W. P. Wright in "The Garden, Week by Week" says, "The hint I was going to offer about slugs was to scatter 'Sanitas Powder' on the soil amongst the plants. Slugs simply loathe it."

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Editorial Articles.

The Critical Week.

"It is desirable to secure the best system for the supply of medicines. Consequently no one method of supply should be expressly excluded. All dispensing will be done by qualified persons."—*Mr. Hobhouse*, in reply to Lord Charles Beresford.

"The intention is as far as possible to separate dispensing from doctoring."—*The Chancellor of the Exchequer*, House of Commons, July 31.

At the time of writing the House of Commons is approaching Clause 14 of the National Insurance Bill, round which centres the interests of the retail drug-trade. The above quotations from replies addressed to the author of the Bill are fairly hopeful to chemists. The first closed last week's interrogatories, and the second opened the proceedings in this momentous week. Mr. Lloyd George's declaration is a good augury. His pronouncement is as favourable to pharmacists as we could expect. He might have gone further, but that would have been with pretence, for he is not master of Parliament, and he has to face an army of independent amendments dealing with the subject which have to be considered. He himself is endeavouring to placate the doctors by the following amendment:

The regulations made by the Insurance Commissioners shall provide for the arrangements made being subject to the approval of the Insurance Commissioners and being such as to secure that insured persons shall, save as hereinafter provided, receive adequate medical attendance and treatment from the medical practitioners with whom arrangements are so made, and shall require the adoption by every approved society and local Health Committee of such system as will secure—

(a) The preparation and publication of lists of medical practitioners who have agreed to attend and treat insured persons whose medical benefit is administered by the society or committee and resident within the area to which the list relates;

(b) A right on the part of any duly qualified medical practitioner who is desirous of being included in any such list as aforesaid of being so included, except in cases where the Insurance Commissioners, after such inquiry as may be prescribed, are satisfied that his inclusion or continuance in the list would be prejudicial to the efficiency of the medical service of the insured;

(c) A right on the part of any insured person of selecting from the appropriate list the practitioner by whom he wishes to be attended and treated, and, subject to the consent of the practitioner so selected, of being attended and treated by him;

(d) The distribution among, and, so far as practicable, under arrangements made by, the several practitioners whose names are on the lists of the insured persons who after due notice have failed to make any selection, or who have been refused by the practitioner whom they have selected;

Provided that if the Insurance Commissioners are satisfied after inquiry that the practitioners included in any list are not such as to secure an adequate medical service in any area, they may dispense with the necessity of the adoption of such system as aforesaid as respects that area, and authorise the society or committee to make such other arrangements as the Commissioners may approve.

As amendments to this, Mr. Manfield proposes to add a provision in respect to qualified medical practitioners who adopt the practice of any particular theory of medicine or surgery being excluded from the panel, while Dr. Addison is to move that :-

(ii) The regulations made by the Insurance Commissioners shall authorise the society or local Health Committee by which medical benefit is administered to require any persons whose income exceeds a limit to be fixed by them, and to allow any other persons, in lieu of receiving medical benefit under such arrangements as aforesaid, to make their own arrangements for receiving medical attendance and treatment (including medicines and appliances), and in such case the society or committee shall, subject to the regulations, contribute from the funds out of which medical benefit is payable towards the cost of medical attendance and treatment (including medicines and appliances) for such persons sums not exceeding in the aggregate the amounts which the society or committee would otherwise have expended in providing medical benefit for them; and

(iii) The regulations may provide that, in the case of persons employed in a trade or industry who are entitled to medical attendance and treatment under an arrangement existing at the time of the passing of this Act, such medical attendance and treatment may be treated as, or as part of, their medical benefit under this Part of this Act, and may provide for the society or committee contributing towards the expenses thereof the whole or any part of the sums which would be contributed in the case of persons who had made their own arrangements.

Presumably the principles applied to the employment of medical men will also apply to the dispensers of medicine, and to that extent the Chancellor's amendment interests them, while the fact that Dr. Addison's amendment was placed on Tuesday's papers indicates how frequently the situation changes. Another amendment which was published at the same time is by Dr. Hillier, and is :

Clause 14, page 14, line 39, after "persons," insert "and such medicines shall be dispensed by a pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, under the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868, or by a certified assistant to an apothecary under the Apothecaries Act, 1815, or by persons who for seven years prior to the passing of this Act have been employed as dispensers to medical men. Provided that such certified assistants or assistants to medical men shall continue to act as dispensers under the direct supervision of a qualified medical man or a qualified pharmacist, and further provided that medical practitioners themselves be authorised to dispense in cases approved by the Insurance Commissioners."

We have previously reported that other amendments to the same effect as this are on the papers, but the time has passed for regarding such efforts with alarm. Whatever may be the result of the discussion on Clause 14 in Committee, we know that every effort has been made on behalf of chemists to get their rights properly represented to the Government authorities and to members of Parliament. Whatever happens in the Committee and after, it may fairly be claimed by those who are responsible for these representations (and among them must be included hundreds of chemists throughout the country, as well as officials) that the pronouncements by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Hobhouse would not have been made had

chemists trusted to chance in this matter. The cogent, persistent and quiet representation of their case has brought within measurable distance a legislative principle long desired in Great Britain, while those elements in the Bill which many chemists have regarded as inimical to their business interests will be counteracted to a large extent by the new provisions regarding the control of medical benefit.

The crucial point for chemists in the Committee stage was reached just before nine o'clock on Wednesday night, when Mr. Glyn-Jones moved an amendment to Sub-section (2) applying to those who dispense the medicines the same principles which have already been conceded to doctors. This amendment in its latest form had only appeared on the papers of the House that morning and was practically agreed to by the Government. There was an interesting episode during the discussion, when a member referred to the difference in colour between a mixture made up in London and the country. Mr. Glyn-Jones explained that probably the difference in the water of the two places accounted for the variation in colour. The matter was trivial in itself, but it afforded another opportunity for the House to see that there is a member who can speak for chemists with the authority of intimate knowledge. Another amendment which was agreed to makes payment to those medical men, who are allowed by the Insurance Commissioners to dispense, on a *per capita* basis. Just before ten o'clock Mr. Glyn-Jones moved the insertion of a new sub-section prohibiting agreements for the supply of drugs and medicines being made with other than "persons, firms, or bodies corporate entitled to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist under the provisions of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908," who undertake that dispensing shall be performed by a registered pharmacist, "or by a person who for seven years immediately prior to the passing of this Act has acted as a dispenser to a duly qualified medical practitioner or a public institution." The object of the last part of the amendment was to meet the case of dispensers in institutions or in doctors' surgeries who may otherwise be thrown out of employment. In the discussion on this sub-section Mr. Booth endeavoured to obtain recognition of army dispensers, and we understand that Mr. Glyn-Jones had been asked earlier in the day to include this class in his amendment. Mr. Glyn-Jones expressed surprise that such an amendment should come from such a source, and he told the House that the War Office treat their dispensers in such a shabby manner that they cannot get properly qualified men. He further so convinced the House that the army compounder qualification is of such an inferior description that the Government invited Mr. Booth to withdraw his amendment. Dr. Hillier was unsuccessful in obtaining the inclusion of apothecaries' assistants as dispensers *per se*, but at a later stage Mr. Glyn-Jones agreed to reduce the seven years' experience as required in his amendment to three, and as amended it was added to the Bill. From this it will be seen that considerable progress has been made in the Bill, and that if chemists have not obtained everything they desire they have at least received a just, if tardy, recognition as dispensers of medicine. This is a step which will be of much importance to the beneficiaries under the Bill, who are now assured an adequate supply of medicines compounded by skilled persons.

Otto of Rose.

HISTORY is repeating itself in the new crop of rose, inasmuch as the same influences are at work in Bulgaria as last season, and the market situation is again one of

great perplexity. Indeed, at the present time it is practically impossible for anyone in London to gauge the position with any degree of accuracy, and this week an extraordinary development has taken place, one of the dealers having announced that his price for new crop is 61s. per English oz.—a figure which is scoffed at here. However, other London agents are incapable of giving quotations without cabling to their Bulgarian principals, and several exporters adopt a wary attitude, counselling buyers to hold off, thus showing the conflict of opinion. There are two aspects to the question, which has now assumed a serious one for consumers. Firstly, what is the real situation? and secondly, how has it been brought about? The answer to the first question is clear for the moment. Abnormally high prices are ruling, and appear likely to rule for some little time. This question is easily settled by addressing inquiries to agents for reputable brands. In this respect caution must be observed, and in reply to a communication we addressed to Mr. E. J. Parry, he states: "During the past three months I have rejected as adulterated 40 per cent. of the samples I have received, which were sold as guaranteed pure to pass my analysis." Communications we have received from the most varied quarters prove beyond a doubt that prices from 37s. 6d. to 44s. per English oz. have been offered by Bulgarian exporters on the fields, so that, apart from the small stocks of last year's otto, prices below about 50s. must at the present be regarded with great suspicion. The present high prices will in all likelihood be maintained or even advanced, if the situation has been brought about by natural causes. But has it? To answer this question it will be well to examine the official figures for the past few years. Below we give the official statistics for the quantities exported and the average price paid in Bulgaria for the same:

Year	Kilos. exported.		Average Price in Bulgaria.	
			s.	d.
1900	...	5,346	...	16 6
1901	...	3,027	...	16 6
1902	...	3,676	...	16 6
1903	...	6,210	...	17 0
1904	...	4,394	...	16 6
1905	...	5,316	...	16 6
1906	...	7,098	...	17 6
1907	...	5,295	...	19 6
1908	...	4,611	...	20 6
1909	...	5,579	...	22 0
1910	...	4,688	...	28 0

Now, both the 1909 and 1910 crops were represented by most of the dealers to be very short, the 1909 crop being stated to be between 3,500 and 3,900 kilos., and the 1910 crop even less. It is true that adulteration accounts for a good deal of the increase, but it is impossible to believe that it accounts for all. But even so, it is well known that adulteration has steadily decreased since the English analysts have paid careful attention to this article, and we are inclined to believe that a certain portion of the increase in values noticed during the past few years is due to the increased purity of the otto, and also to the check kept upon it by the analysts here and abroad. But an examination of the figures above given do not show any natural reason for the steadily increasing price, unless we assume that a considerably greater demand for the otto has steadily arisen. From our knowledge of the increasing use of synthetics, we feel certain that this is not the case, and we are still left in doubt as to how far the extraordinary prices now ruling—and apparently about to rule, if users will pay them, for some little time—are due to natural or to artificial causes. There is, however, one clear note of warning to be given. If

abnormally high prices are maintained for long, users will be forced into the hands of the manufacturers of synthetic otto, and the temporary advantage gained by the Bulgarian exporters will undoubtedly result in ultimate injury to the rose industry of that country.

Irish Pharmacy Companies.

We understand that Captain Craig, M.P., is acting for Irish druggists, or rather the Association of Chemist-Companies in Ireland, in introducing his Bill to amend the Pharmacy Acts. There was some curiosity as to the nature of this measure until THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was delivered last week, and the text of the Bill was seen. Neither the daily Press nor any of our pharmaceutical contemporaries had, until then, the slightest idea of what the Bill was about. We understand that the measure will not have an altogether smooth passage through Parliament.

An Omission.

"I am indebted to the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for obtaining for me from the French and German correspondents of that journal the latest information regarding the training and examinations that pharmacists have to go through in France and Germany, as well as particulars in regard to the sale of medicaments, the dispensing of prescriptions, and other duties that ordinarily fall to the pharmacist."—Mr. W. F. Wells in his Presidential Address to the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

We have been told that the "Pharmaceutical Journal" has been distinguished from its contemporaries by giving the Conference Presidential Address and communications full and complete—in fact, it says something to this effect when canvassing for advertisements. This can no longer be said, for the above-quoted passage was removed from the "Journal's" print of Mr. Wells's address. We know that our old friend in Bloomsbury is a trifle shy about giving the C. & D. credit when credit is due, but we did not suspect that in pursuit of its obsession it would apply the blue pencil to a B.P.C. Presidential Address.

Materia Medica for Doctors.

The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association has issued a circular letter to teachers in medical colleges and to members of examining boards in the United States. The letter states that the increase in the subjects included in the medical curriculum has materially reduced the time which can be devoted to any one of them, and it is stated that "in no branch of medicine is the lack of time for thoroughly discussing the available subject-matter more apparent than in connection with the courses on pharmacology and therapeutics, and the abuses that have arisen from this lack of thorough training are being recognised both in and out of the profession." Various organisations have reported in favour of limitation of the materia medica to "important" drugs, and accompanying the letter is a list representing the materia medica included in ten or more Pharmacopœias. The following preliminary questions are submitted with the list:

Question 1.—Should instruction in materia-medica subjects, in medical schools, be limited to a list of the articles which, by reason of their inclusion in the latest editions of national Pharmacopœias, are generally recognised as being important because of their widespread use as active medicinal agents?

Question 2.—Should widely recognised though medicinally inactive drugs, such as althæa and manna, be included in the list?

Question 3.—Should powerful and more or less variable and dangerous substances that are not generally accepted as reliable medicaments, such as aconitine and digitalin, be included in the list?

Both the questions and the list of nearly eight hundred medicaments and their preparations show the difficult nature of the task of defining "important" drugs. For instance, lactic acid is omitted from the list, which, however, includes *calci lactas*, but many physicians prefer to order the latter compound in freshly prepared solution. *Acidum hydrobromicum*, *acidum nitro-hydrochloricum*, and *acidum phosphoricum* are popular medicaments not included, while fennel-water finds a place.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

Agent's Authority.—In the City of London Court on August 1, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., the Chemical Manure Co., Ltd., 34 Mark Lane, E.C., sued Mr. John Rose, Bulkington, Devizes, for 14*l.* 10*s.* for goods supplied to him. Defendant said he had paid the plaintiffs' traveller, named Sergeant, to whom he had given the order, and he produced the receipt. Plaintiffs said that the defendant had no business to have paid the man Sergeant, who was only an agent on commission. Defendant said that he made the cheque payable to the traveller personally, and had received no notice from the plaintiffs that he was not to pay the agent. Judge Lumley Smith said that as the agent was selling on commission he was not like an ordinary traveller. Plaintiffs must make the agent pay them out of his future commissions, or the loss must fall on them, and not on the defendant. Judgment was given for the defendant, with costs.

Secretary's Authority.—In the City of London Court on July 27, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., Mr. Erasmus S. Caton, proprietor of "Tobacco," claimed five guineas for advertisements inserted to the order of the defendants, Capuloids, Ltd. (1909), 79 Duke Street. Plaintiff's manager said the defendants sent them an advertisement order over the telephone, to be subject to official confirmation. The advertisement was inserted, but the confirmation never came to hand. Defendants' managing director said that the order was given by Mr. Barrett, secretary of the company, without the authority of the board. Plaintiff should not have executed the order unless it was signed by the managing director. The defendants inserted advertisements in scores of papers, and no reputable paper would take an order unless it was signed by the managing director. Plaintiff's manager said all newspaper proprietors looked upon the secretary as the mouthpiece of the company and of the directors. Defendants' managing director said that the advertisement was of no use to them. When the official order did not come plaintiff should not have inserted the advertisement. Judge Rentoul said the trouble arose from the defendants employing a man like Barrett, who should not have given the order. He thought many newspapers in the country would take an order signed by a secretary. He (the Judge) would have accepted such an order. There had been a perfectly honest mistake on the part of the plaintiff. He suggested the claim should be divided in two. Plaintiff's manager demurred, and said he was sure the order would be regarded as a firm one by anyone in the advertising world. Judge Rentoul said the case would be adjourned for such evidence to be called.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

FOLDAL COPPER AND SULPHUR CO., LTD.

In the Chancery Division on July 31, Mr. Justice Neville heard the case of *West v. the Foldal Copper and Sulphur Co., Ltd.*, which was a motion for judgment in default of defence in a debenture-holder's action. Mr. Stroud stated that there had been default in payment of the principal and interest, and a few weeks ago a receiver was appointed. There was no opposition, and his Lordship made the order asked for.

FUSED SILICA PATENT

In the Chancery Division on July 31, Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady delivered his judgment in the action by the Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., of Wallsend-on-Tyne, against Silicaware, Ltd., London, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from infringing plaintiffs' letters patent for improvements in the working of fused silica. His Lordship said the patent disclosed a process of working silica whereby it could be rendered plastic, and while still in that condition removed from the furnace and drawn or blown into desired shapes. By means of this process large as well as small objects could be readily produced on a commercial scale. On account of the exceedingly small coefficient of expansion and the high melting-point of silica, it possessed many valuable properties superior to those of glass; but owing to the difficulty in melting it (the fusing-point of quartz being considerably higher than that of platinum), and to the fact that the margin between the point at which it melted and that at which it volatilised was a small one, great difficulty had been experienced in attempting to work it. The

great utility of the present invention was beyond all question. The defendants denied infringement and disputed validity. It was clear that the plaintiffs' process was sufficiently described in the specification, and that the purpose of the specification could be achieved from that description. The evidence of the defendants in regard to their exhibits was highly unsatisfactory, and he was satisfied that the articles complained of in the action had been made by a process the same, or substantially the same, as that of plaintiffs'. He held that plaintiffs' patent was valid, and that it had been infringed by the defendants. He granted the plaintiffs the injunction asked for, with costs, an inquiry as to damages, and a certificate of validity. He also made an order for immediate delivery up, upon the plaintiffs undertaking not to dispose of the articles so delivered up, in case of appeal, or in the alternative an order for destruction.

SPECTACLE-LENS CLEANERS.

In the Chancery Division on July 27, Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady commenced the trial of an action by Jones Bros., Ltd., against the Anglo-American Optical Co., for an injunction to restrain the defendants from manufacturing, using, or selling cut pile lens-cloths or spectacle and eyeglass cleaners which were got up in any manner or nearly resembling the plaintiffs' cut pile lens-cloths or spectacle and eyeglass cleaners, calculated to deceive. In their statement of claim the plaintiffs said their goods are and always had been made of cotton-pile fabric having a delicate buff or yellowish-brown colour, and they were the first to introduce on the market dusters and cloths made of such material. These dusters were substantially square in shape, and had stamped on them a square in brown ink, leaving a border between the lines of the square and the edges of the cloth. When desired the plaintiffs had printed inside the square the name and address of their customer. These features, constituting the get-up of the plaintiffs' goods, were severally or in combination distinctive of their goods. The defendants purchased and sold considerable quantities of the plaintiffs' cloths prior to December 1907. More recently the defendants had made and sold cloths and dusters which in appearance were identical with the plaintiffs', and so nearly resembled the get-up of the plaintiffs' goods as to be calculated to deceive purchasers and the public into the belief that they were the plaintiffs' goods. In particular, the defendants in or about the month of May 1910 sold to Frederick James Evans, of the East End Pharmacy, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, certain of their cloths or dusters. The defendants said the goods manufactured and sold by the plaintiffs are all distinguished by the word "Selvyt," which was printed or stamped thereon, and the word is in fact distinctive of the plaintiffs' goods. None of the features of the plaintiffs' goods which are alleged to constitute the get-up of the goods are either severally or in combination distinctive of the goods, but all the features are in common use in connection with goods of the same class or classes. They admitted the purchase and sale of the plaintiffs' cloths prior to December 1907, and that more recently they had had made and had sold cloths and dusters not being the plaintiffs', and had sold certain of them to Mr. Evans. They, however, said that their goods are markedly different in essential particulars from the plaintiffs', and are not calculated to deceive, nor did they in fact deceive purchasers or the public into the belief that they are the plaintiffs' goods.

Mr. A. J. Walter, K.C., and Mr. Colefax appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. Russell and Mr. Owen Thompson for the defendants.

Mr. Cecil Shepherd-Cross, one of the directors of the plaintiff company, said they had sold these polishing-cloths since 1892. They are not dyed, but are absolutely the natural colour of the Egyptian cotton. No one before the plaintiffs had introduced polishing-cloths made of this material. Their goods have always been got up in the same way. Cross-examined, witness said the presence of the word "Selvyt" indicates that the goods are manufactured by the plaintiffs. It does not indicate the quality or the nature of the cloth.

The hearing was continued on July 28, when further evidence for plaintiffs was given by Mr. Cecil Shepherd-Cross; Mr. Peter McIntyre, manager of the "Selvyt"

department of the plaintiffs; Mr. Frederick James Evans, of St. Anne's-on-the-Sea; Mr. Charles Henry Proctor, of Hucknall Torkard, Nottingham; Mr. E. J. Marshall, director of W. B. Fordham & Sons, Ltd., King's Cross; Mr. Alfred Stokes, Manchester; Mr. Alexander Bain, Newcastle; and Mr. Frank Knight, manager of the Manchester branch of H. Williamson, Ltd., wholesale manufacturing opticians. Mr. Knight said that in the month of March Mr. McIntyre showed him an eyeglass-cleaner with Mr. Evans's name upon it. It proved to be one of the defendants' cloths, but at first he thought it was one of the plaintiffs' cleaners. Other witnesses in cross-examination assured the Court that they were not deceived when, after receiving the plaintiffs' goods through the defendants, they were served with cloths of the defendants' own manufacture.

His Lordship intimated that he could not continue the case on Monday, as he had other business, and the hearing was therefore adjourned till next term.

Pharmacy Acts.

FAILING TO NOTIFY SUPERINTENDENCE OF A COMPANY.

At the Wandsworth County Court, before Judge Harington, on July 24, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain brought an action against Overton's Cash Chemists, Ltd., South Side, Clapham Common, London, S.W., the claim being as follows:

"For amount of penalty incurred by the defendants on May 2, 1911, in keeping open a shop for the retailing, dispensing, and compounding of poison—viz., white precipitate—contrary to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act of 1868, and the Poisons and Pharmacy Act of 1908—5/. For the amount of penalty incurred by the defendants on May 8 in keeping open a shop for the retailing, dispensing, and compounding of poison—viz., opium—contained in a preparation called landanum, contrary to the statutes—5/. For the amount of a penalty incurred by the defendants on May 2 and May 8, in taking, using, or exhibiting the name or title of chemists contrary to the provisions of the statutes—5/."

Evidence was given to the effect that poisons were purchased on the dates given, and that on the bottles were labels containing the words "cash chemists," and that over the shop was "Overton's Cash Chemists." Mr. Harry Moon, clerk to the Registrar, said that the company had failed to register a superintendent as was required. His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff Society in each of the items.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

SWEET NITRE.

At Sheffield on July 27, Clara Barber, grocer, of 54 Gregory Road, Hesley, was fined 10s., including costs, for selling sweet spirit of nitre containing only 1.06 per cent. of ethyl nitrite, instead of a minimum of 1.75 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

At Stornoway on July 22, the Procurator-Fiscal dismissed the proceedings taken against Angus Maciver, merchant, Callanish, of selling adulterated cream of tartar. The complainant was ordered to pay expenses of the Government analyses, which amounted to 21s. The sample taken was certified by the Ross and Cromarty county analyst as adulterated, but defender's analyst found it fulfilled B.P. requirements. The portion of the sample forwarded to the Government Laboratories, Clement's Inn Passage, London, W.C., was certified as "substantially conforming to the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia."

GAZETTE.

Partnerships Dissolved.

BROWNE, J. J., and HAWKS, F. S., Wigton, surgeons and general medical practitioners, under the style of Drs. Browne & Hawks.
HARRISON, E., and FRÈRES, B., LTD., Castle Street, Falcon Square, London, dealers in essential oils, drugs, chemicals, and the like, under the style of Harrison, Payne & Co.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

SAVILLE, JOHN WILLIAM, St. Helen's Road, Leigh, Lancs., chemist.

DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

Weaver, Theophilus, 53 Edward Street Parade, Birmingham, and residing at 1 Pink Cottages, Corbet Street, Smethwick, Chemist.—Trustee: A. S. Coxon, Lloyds Bank Chambers, High Street, Smethwick. Dated, July 27; filed, July 29. Liabilities unsecured, 187/.; estimated net assets, 87/. The creditors include Wyleys, Ltd., Coventry (65/).

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re Frederick George Clapham, 110 West Street, Farnham, Surrey, Chemist and Druggist.—The following are creditors: John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd. (15/); Express Developing Co. (12/); D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd. (10/); Sloman, Caland & Coad, Farnham (12/); E. A. Clapham, Ilford (30/); E. J. Eaton, Folkestone (18/).

Re George Shearer, 35 St. Leonard Street, Edinburgh, Chemist and Druggist.—Mr. Charles John Munro, C.A., of Messrs. Romanes & Munro, C.A., 50 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, the trustee on the sequestrated estates of the above, intimates that the accounts of his intromissions with the funds of the estate brought down to July 14 have been audited by the commissioners, and that a dividend will be paid within his chambers on September 14.

Re R. B. Jane, trading as W. Caudery & Co.—In the High Court on July 27, Mr. Justice Phillimore had a motion before him as to the distribution of the assets. The question was whether the assets were divisible among the creditors of Mr. Jane or among the joint creditors of Mr. Wightman and Mr. Jane, who traded as partners from 1904 to 1909. At present few or no assets had been realised by the trustee (Mr. Young), and it was practically "putting the cart before the horse" to inquire into the rights to assets before they were realised. His Lordship held that the creditors of the partnership were entitled to rank against such assets of the partnership as were found to exist at the date of Mr. Jane's bankruptcy, prior to the deed of dissolution in September 1910, and an order was accordingly made.

Re Joseph William Ratcliffe, Sutton Bridge, Lincoln, Chemist and Druggist.—The first meeting of creditors hereinafter was held at the Official Receiver's office, 8 King Street, Norwich, on July 26, when the statement of affairs showed liabilities amounting to 348/. and assets estimated to produce 97/. odd, leaving a deficiency of 250/. It appeared that the debtor filed his petition owing to an execution having been levied upon his effects. In February 1885 he started business at Long Sutton as a chemist, the business having been left to him by his uncle, subject to certain payments. The debtor stated that for some time past the business had been declining. He attributed his failure to bad trade and competition, and admitted knowledge of his position for twelve months. A distress for a year's rent (35/) was levied in March last, and in order to pay this the debtor had to borrow, and ultimately gave a second charge upon his real estate as security for this and other payments made for him. The debtor has kept day-books and customers' ledgers. It was stated that with the assent of the largest trade creditors the Official Receiver had disposed of the business by valuation to Mr. J. F. Fowle, of Holbeach. The matter was left in the hands of the Official Receiver, who will act as trustee.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

SISTER LAURA'S INFANT FOOD CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh on July 27, with capital 2,000/., in 1/ shares. Objects: To purchase recipes for the manufacture of a preparation known as "Sister Laura's Food for Infants and Invalids." R.O., 156 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

ADAMANT LINING CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000/., in 1/ shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cement, etc., to acquire a secret composition

for an acid and alkali resisting cement, and to work the same in connection with vessels for acids or caustic alkalis. R.O., 13 Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

ALBION CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 10,000*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, chemical manufacturers, drysalts, etc. The subscribers are James Gillies, C.A., and Robert W. Yeats, C.A., apprentice, 121 West Regent Street, Glasgow. R.O., 5 Drury Street, Glasgow.

RICHARD MASON & SONS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of chemists, druggists, and drysalts carried on at 117 Derby Street, Bolton, as "Richard Mason & Sons," and to adopt an agreement with G. R. Wareing, A. E. Wareing, and H. Wareing. The first directors are G. R. Wareing, A. E. Wareing, H. Crook, jun., H. Wareing, and J. Jones. R.O., 11 Derby Street, Bolton.

F. W. SUTCLIFFE (No. 2 COMPANY), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, patent-medicine dealers, etc. The first directors are: F. W. Sutcliffe, Osborne Villas, New Manston, Crossgates, near Leeds, managing director; W. W. Stott, Lyndhurst, Crossgates, near Leeds, gentleman; and A. E. Gisburn, Briggate, Garforth, chemist and druggist. R.O., 60 West Street, Leeds.

COLE & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Dublin. Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of artificial-teeth maker or dealer in artificial teeth carried on by T. L. Cole as "Cole & Co." The first directors are: T. L. Cole, 4 Market Street, Lurgan, pharmaceutical chemist; J. J. Macauley, Lawnside, Kelvin Parade, Cliftonville Road, Belfast, surgeon-dentist; and F. C. Chandler, 68 Antrim Road, Belfast, surgeon-dentist. R.O., 61 Great Victoria Street, Belfast.

Company News.

HENRY LAMPLOUGH, LTD.—Mr. Justice Warrington, in the Chancery Division on July 30, sanctioned the reduction of capital of Henry Lamplough, Ltd., wholesale chemists, from 100,000*l.*, divided into 20,000 5*l.* shares, to 58,589*l.*, divided into 3,080 2*l.* 10*s.* shares, 10,188 1*l.* 15*s.* shares, and 6,612 5*s.* shares. The reduction was to be effected by cancelling 120 5*s.* shares, by extinguishing the whole of the liability in respect of capital not paid up—namely, 1*l.* 10*s.* on 10,188 shares—and cancelling capital which was lost or was unrepresented by available assets to the extent of 2*l.* 10*s.* on 3,080 shares. Mr. H. E. Wright, for the company, said the loss was chiefly on goodwill.

COPAQUIRE COPPER SULPHATE CO., LTD.—A compulsory winding-up order has been made against this company. The statement of affairs shows total liabilities of 48,639*l.* (unsecured 9,862*l.*), assets valued at 38,697*l.*; a deficiency of 3,107*l.* in assets to meet the liabilities of the company, and a total deficiency of 312,189*l.* as regards shareholders. The Official Receiver reports that the company, which was promoted by the Chili Copper Sulphate Syndicate, Ltd., was registered on May 19, 1900, for the purpose of acquiring from the syndicate the sulphate of copper deposits discovered at Copaquire, Chili. A large amount has been spent on developing the properties, but no commercial quantity of sulphate of copper has ever been produced, this being due to the erection of the wrong class of plant.

Charges or Mortgages.

Under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, Section 93, the mortgages or charges therein specified are (except in Scotland) void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company unless filed with the Registrar in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act.

Full statutory particulars of the following have been filed at Somerset House, London, W.C.

Harold E. Brown, Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on November 24, 1909, of mortgage dated December 13, 1903, securing 200*l.*, has been filed. (Notified June 20, 1911.) Mortgage dated June 2, 1911, to secure 200*l.* charged on three messuages and shops in Southgate, Hesse, also. Holder: H. E. Brown, Southgate, Hesse.

Jordison's Mineral Water Co., Ltd.—Particulars of 1,300*l.* debentures created by resolutions of March 7 and April 12, 1904, and renewed by resolution of June 30, 1911. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

G. M. Williams & Co., Ltd.—Debenture dated July 10, 1911, to secure 425*l.* charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: C. W. Denton, 7 Lawn Road, Hampstead.

POISONING FATALITIES.

TWELVE suicides and three misadventures comprise this week's death-roll from poisoning:

Arsenic was found to be responsible for the death at Eastleigh of Mary Cox, an old lady who was almost blind. Analysis showed the presence of 3 grains of white arsenic in the stomach-contents of deceased, but the Coroner's jury were unable to say how it had been administered.

Carbolic Acid.—At Lambeth the accidental death of Fredk. Leach (11) was due to this poison, which had been obtained from the Lambeth Borough Council in a ginger-beer bottle. At the inquest the Coroner observed that it would be better if the local Borough Council put labels on the bottles which they filled with carbolic disinfectant.—The inquiry at Bradford into the circumstances surrounding the death of Robert Firth Wilby (18), printer, Southgate, pointed to the probability that the deceased had committed suicide by drinking the contents of a bottle of a carbolic-preparation.

Laudanum.—A musician named J. Wooton, believed to hail from Walworth, London, died at Margate from laudanum-poisoning.

Morphine.—At the Westminster Coroner's Court on July 23, Mr. Troutbeck inquired into the death of Richard Bewicke (23). Deceased's widow stated that her husband had been in the habit of taking injections of morphia occasionally for pains in the stomach. Mr. Edward Whineray, chemist and druggist, trading as Rowe & Co. at 8 Stafford Street, Old Bond Street, London, W., deposed that deceased had been a customer for some months, and that on June 28 he had supplied one tube containing twelve $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain morphia tabloids. Deceased had signed the poisons register. The deceased had told him that he required these for sleeplessness. He called again about 1 A.M. on the morning of his death, when he asked for two tubes of morphia tabloids stronger than the previous lot, as he found they did not act quick enough. They had a conversation on the subject, and he (Mr. Whineray) strongly advised him not to take the tabloids, and take other medicine instead, but he was told he did not care for medicine, and that was why he preferred the tabloids. The deceased appeared to know a good deal about the effects of poisons. He was supplied with two tubes, each containing twelve $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain morphia tabloids, and he signed for them. He made no complaint that he was suffering any pain, and his manner was perfectly normal. At the time he bought the tabloids he also purchased a tooth-brush and powder. He was advised not to take more than one tabloid at a time, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain being, he understood, the strongest dose. The tabloids could be swallowed, but they were usually injected, as they acted quicker that way. They were labelled in conformity with the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, and packed carefully. A police-constable said that although the flat was carefully searched for traces of the morphia tabloids nothing could be discovered; even the tubes were missing. The paper which contained the tooth-brush and powder was discovered. Dr. Freyberger said deceased died from narcotic-poisoning. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was caused by an overdose of poison taken by deceased himself, but that there was insufficient evidence to show why he took it.

Oxalic Acid was taken with fatal results, while temporarily insane, by Thomas Griffiths (77), billiard-marker, South Hampstead.

Prussic acid poisoning caused the suicidal death of Barnabas Chas. Thompson (31), at Chesterton. At the inquest Mr. C. C. Mason, manager at the Chesterton Scientific Instrument Works, where deceased was employed, said that Thompson would have occasion to go to the stores, where potassium cyanide was kept.—At the inquest at Ilkeston on Hannah Flint (15), domestic servant, Dr. Barrett stated that deceased died from a sedative poison of some kind, either prussic acid or potassium cyanide. The poison had been contained in an unlabelled hair-oil bottle.

Salt of Lemon taken in mistake for Epsom salt caused the accidental death of Elizabeth Jane Trevaskas (70), widow, at Gillingham, Kent.

Spirit of Salt was taken by a love-sick couple at Bromley, and the woman, Florence Mary Bond (24), domestic servant, Hampstead, afterwards died from the effects of the poison.—At Bristol, Hopkin John Eustace (48), arcade inspector, Cardiff, poisoned himself with the same corrosive acid.—Charlotte E. Gunn (30), the wife of a Camberwell horse-keeper, also committed suicide by taking spirit of salt.

Strychnine was the agent used for self-destruction by Tryphena Thompson (57), the wife of an Islington journeyman jeweller.

Sulphuric Acid was the poison intentionally taken to end her life by Clara Smith (29), Ashton.—At Ledbury, Ernest Jones (23) also killed himself by taking vitriol.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Council-meeting.

THE monthly meeting was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on August 2. The meeting was preceded by a private conference with the Parliamentary Secretary regarding the National Insurance Bill. At the commencement of the proceedings of the Council-meeting Mr. Cross reported in enthusiastic terms on the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and a resolution was passed inviting the Conference to use the Society's premises in Edinburgh for the meeting next year. The Treasurer reported the receipt of a special contribution to the Benevolent Fund from the Treasurer of the defunct Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, and it was also reported that half the legacy (1,000*l.*) had been received from the executors of the late Michael Carteighe. Miss N. Renouf was nominated as Salter Research scholar. Dr. F. Cavers, Professor of Botany at the Hartley University College, Southampton, was appointed Lecturer in Botany in the School of Pharmacy. Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock was appointed Local Association Officer at a salary at 250*l.* per annum, and a memorandum of his duties was submitted by the Local Associations Committee. Mr. J. Harrison objected to the appointment. Mr. C. E. Corfield, Ludlow, was awarded the silver medal in the Herbarium competition. The final business was the receipt of a report from Mr. A. J. Phillips on the revision of the medical scales for merchant ships. Mr. Phillips was not successful in obtaining a restriction of the supply of drugs to qualified chemists. Tablets have been added to the galenicals that are to be supplied to ships.

THE Councillors present were: Mr. C. B. Allen (President), Mr. W. L. Currie (Vice-President), Mr. W. H. Gibson (Treasurer), and Messrs. F. E. Bilson, A. S. Campkin, W. G. Cross, J. H. Cuff, R. L. Gifford, J. Harrison, E. T. Neathercoat, G. T. W. Newsholme, F. A. Rogers, P. F. Rowsell, C. Symes, R. C. Walshaw, and E. White.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the PRESIDENT mentioned that the delay in admitting the Press to the meeting was due to the fact that the Council had for nearly an hour an important conference with Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, the Parliamentary Secretary, with reference to the National Insurance Bill.

CORONATION HONOURS.

Letters were read from Sir H. T. Butlin (President of the Royal College of Surgeons) and Sir Boverton Redwood, Bart., thanking the Council for their congratulations on the Coronation honours conferred upon them.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

The PRESIDENT, in calling upon Mr. Cross to report upon the annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Portsmouth, remarked that many members of the Council of the Society were prevented from attending owing to the imperative demand made upon their attention by legislative matters.

Mr. Cross described the Conference as successful in all respects, although the attendance at it was not so large as on some former occasions. The absence of several Councillors was no doubt mainly due to the demands made upon the attention of members in London in the cause of pharmacy. Praiseworthy care had been exercised in the conduct of the proceedings, and the Local Committee appeared to be animated by a desire to outdo the success of previous events. In any case, the Portsmouth pharmacists did their very best to ensure the comfort and entertainment

of all who attended the Conference. One little innovation, the success of which was most gratifying, was the dinner on Tuesday night. The success of this function did not lie so much in the quality of the viands supplied as in the fact that the Committee who arranged it invited a large number of medical men, many of whom took the opportunity of saying how much they sympathised with the chemists at this juncture of the passage of the Insurance Bill through the House of Commons. The speeches delivered by those gentlemen indicated the feeling of hearty co-operation between the sister profession and pharmacy. The papers read at the Conference were extremely interesting, and several of them would go down as important contributions to the work of the Conference. "Ladies," added Mr. Cross, "were very much in evidence, and their enjoyment was very amply provided for. A more enjoyable or more pleasure-affording Conference could not have been had."

The PRESIDENT remarked that the Conference had been invited to meet next year at Edinburgh. It had occurred to the Vice-President and himself that it would be a graceful act if the Council passed the following resolution, which he formally moved:

"That this Council desires to express satisfaction with the decision of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to visit Edinburgh in 1912, and asks the Secretary to give the President of the Conference a cordial invitation to make use of the premises of the Society in York Place, Edinburgh, in any way calculated to assist the objects of the Conference and to ensure the success of its meeting."

The VICE-PRESIDENT formally seconded the resolution, the adoption of which was unanimously agreed to.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Fifty-four members and seven student-associates were elected. Ninety-eight persons were restored to their former status in the Society.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The report of the Finance Committee was presented by the Treasurer (Mr. W. H. Gibson), the following being an abstract:

Receipts to the General Fund.

Penalties and costs	£95 12 1
Subscriptions	154 7 0
"Journal" and publications	704 9 3
Restoration-fees	2 2 0
Registration-fees	54 12 0
Ground-rents	36 9 10

This, with the amount brought forward from last month, made a sum of 3,268*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, from which the following amounts were recommended for payment:

"Journal" and publications	£712 8 9
Stationery, etc.	98 0 4
Current expenses	750 0 0
Salaries, etc.	1,163 10 0
School and examinations	384 12 11
Law-charges	148 1 5
House	107 8 7
Library	1 12 3

£3,365 14 3

The following balances were shown on the Benevolent Fund:

Current account	£617 7 9
Donation account	63 15 1
Orphan Fund	101 5 8

Mr. W. H. GIBSON, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that in many instances the figures were similar to those of the corresponding period of last year. At the same time the amounts recommended for payment seemed to be particularly large. The Benevolent Fund balance was 90*l.* more than last year, and he mentioned that the sum of 8*l.* 12*s.*, resulting from the winding-up of the Federation of Local Associations, had been received by the Benevolent Fund as a special contribution. The Finance Committee approved of the recommendation of the School Committee for the expenditure of 21*l.* 6*s.* on the construction of a fume-chamber in the Lecture Theatre, of 164*l.* 16*s.* for painting the entrance-hall, principal stair-

case and back staircase of No. 17, and also of the Lecture Theatre, together with all the external skylights and cowl, etc. All these items of expenditure were absolutely necessary. The theatre at present was dingy, dark, and depressing. The Finance Committee also approved of the expenditure of 250*l.* as the salary of an officer whose appointment was recommended by the Local Associations Committee. The Council had already considered this matter. The Secretary reported receipt of 1,000*l.* on account of the legacy of 2,000*l.* left by the late Michael Carteighe. The Committee recommended that this amount be devoted to clearing off the indebtedness to the bank incurred some years ago in respect to the Benevolent Fund. This would mean a saving of interest.

Dr. SYMES seconded, and the report was adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of the Benevolent Fund having been considered in committee,

Mr. CAMPKIN moved its adoption. He remarked that there were fewer applicants for relief than usual, the numbers being four members and two widows. Relief was granted to the amount of 59*l.*, as against 111*l.* for the corresponding period of last year. One applicant, whose age was seventy-five, had declined to apply for the Old-age Pension on private grounds, although he was as much entitled to it as anyone else. He had been assured that the pension was not to be looked upon in the light of parochial relief.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in referring to the item of 8*l.* 12*s.*, said that some had wondered that the Federation had yielded such a sum after so precarious an existence. It had been suggested that this was the first good thing the Federation had ever done. (Laughter.) He differed entirely from that view. It was not its first service, and he hoped the donation would not form the last fruit of the work the Federation had done in times passed. (Hear, hear.)

SCHOOL AND HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Mr. WHITE submitted the report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee. This stated that the Librarian submitted certain modifications in the wording of the Library Regulations, which were agreed to. The redecorating, painting, and other work referred to by Mr. W. H. Gibson (Secretary of the Finance Committee) was considered, and it was recommended that an estimate for the work should be obtained. The Dean again brought before the committee the question of issuing a letter giving particulars respecting the School similar to that sent out two years ago to about 10,000 registered chemists, and the committee decided that this should be done. It had been decided on the recommendation of Professor Greenish to appoint Mr. H. G. Taylor Demonstrator in Pharmaceutics in place of Mr. Storey, resigned. The Dean having reported on the possibility of a vacancy in the staff by the retirement of Mr. Hampshire, the committee authorised the Dean to fill the position in the event of a vacancy arising. The appointment of a Lecturer in Botany in place of Mr. Jeffery, who had resigned, was considered. As no decision could immediately be come to, the appointment was left to the Chairman in consultation with Professor Greenish. The purchase of a shaking apparatus out of the fund set apart for the purchase of special apparatus was recommended. Eighteen microscopes used in the School and examinations had been examined by Professor Greenish, and on his suggestion the committee recommended that they should be fitted with new double eyepieces. The Director of Chemical Research reported that he had received three applications for the Salters Fellowship, and he had decided to recommend the committee to nominate Miss N. Renouf for the Fellowship for one year. Consideration of the conditions under which the Manchester scholarship is competed was deferred until the next meeting of the committee. A report on the provisions of an Act recently passed by the Legislature in Quebec for regulating the sale of cocaine, morphine, and their compounds was received.

Mr. WHITE, in moving the adoption of the report, said that following the resignation of Mr. Jeffery as Lecturer in Botany, they had had an interview with Dr. Cavers, of

the Hartley College, Southampton, and the President and he now recommend that Dr. Cavers be appointed to the position.

Mr. ROWSELL, seconding, remarked that a visitor on the occasion of the last distribution of prizes said to him, "What a dirty place this is! I hope when we come to the next distribution the theatre will look much better." (Laughter.)

The VICE-PRESIDENT asked what the new conditions would be under Clause 1 of the regulations in Quebec for the sale of poisons.

The REGISTRAR replied that there was no alteration of the regulation save in the language in which it was expressed.

The report having been adopted, the PRESIDENT moved, and Mr. HARRINGTON seconded, that Dr. F. Cavers, Southampton, be appointed Lecturer in Botany at a salary of 150*l.* This was agreed to.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS' COMMITTEE.

The report of this committee reaffirmed its previous recommendation to the Council that Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock be appointed "Local Associations' Officer."

at a salary of 250*l.* per year. The committee further recommended that Mr. Woolcock should take up his new duties as soon as his work in connection with the Codex will allow. In support of the foregoing recommendations the committee submitted the following points: (1) That the policy of ensuring a systematic interchange of information between local workers in pharmacy and the headquarters of the Society was desired; (2) that it was requisite for a competent officer of the Society to be appointed whose services would be mainly available for work among the Associations; (3) that the facilities at present at the disposal of the committee for the expansion of the work of organisation are inadequate; (4) that the stimulus given to organisation by voluntary effort had been necessarily spasmodic; (5) that the exigencies of Parliamentary and other important official work would absorb a very considerable amount of the time of the Assistant-Secretary; (6) that the Local Associations favoured such an appointment; and (7) that there would be no collision of interest arising from the officer's appointment in connection with the Codex.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT, proposing the adoption of the report, remarked that when the subject of the appointment of a Local Associations Officer last came before the Council, one of the main arguments against the appointment was that sufficient notice had not been given. He admitted the objection to be a sound one. In the interval the proposal had been before the Finance Committee, who had agreed as to the amount of money to be expended annually, and the matter was discussed at the meeting of the General Purposes Committee held the previous evening. He was therefore now justified in saying that the whole question had been discussed in all its bearings, and in formally proposing the adoption of the motion.

Mr. HARRINGTON seconded.

Mr. HARRISON said that formally he objected to the proposed appointment, on the ground that there was no necessity for its being made. He very much feared that they should not receive from the expenditure it would involve the returns anticipated in certain quarters. At the same time the matter was fully discussed at the meeting held the previous evening, when not very much favour was given his views on the matter. He was, notwithstanding, still of opinion that there was no need for the appointment being made. He said so in order that no misapprehension should arise in future as to his attitude on the matter.



MR. W. J. U. WOOLCOCK.

Mr. ROWSELL contended that the appointment of an Organising Secretary would by no means be a financial loss to the Council, but a considerable gain. It would result in the membership of the Society being considerably increased, and for that reason the recommendation would have his cordial support.

The report was adopted.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARY.

Mr. H. Rigden was appointed Divisional Secretary for Harrow.

DEMONSTRATORS APPOINTED.

The following Demonstrators in the School of Pharmacy were appointed: Chemistry—C. H. Hampshire, S. Smith, W. R. Pratt; in Pharmaceutics—H. A. Taylor.

REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS.

The report of examinations for the month of July showed that of the twenty-seven candidates examined in the Major eighteen passed and nine failed, while in the Minor 183 presented themselves, of whom ninety-three passed and ninety failed. In Scotland, five candidates were examined and passed in the Major, while eighty-four sat for the Minor, forty-eight of them passing and thirty-six failing.

DIPLOMAS GRANTED.

Diplomas bearing the seal of the Society were granted to the pharmaceutical chemists who passed the recent Major examination.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was read from the President of the German Pharmaceutical Society inviting the Society to participate in the forthcoming general meeting at Freiburg on August 31. The President informed the meeting that he would be unable to accept the invitation. Professor Greenish, however, would be in the neighbourhood of Freiburg on the date mentioned and would attend as the Society's representative.

Copies of the Order in Council were received from the Privy Council Office regarding the addition of ammonia to the list of substances to which Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act applies. A letter was also received from the Privy Council Office inquiring the present position in regard to the by-laws contemplated under Section 4 (b) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

A communication was received from the British Pharmaceutical Conference forwarding copy of a report of the Joint Standing Committee of the British Medical Association and the British Pharmaceutical Conference on the subject of the National Insurance Bill.

Resolutions had been received from various Associations forwarding resolutions of support of the Council's policy in regard to the National Insurance Bill.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

The report of the Parliamentary Committee and General Purposes Committee explained the steps which had been taken by Mr. Glyn-Jones, the Parliamentary Secretary, with regard to the National Insurance Bill, in the interests of pharmacists, and expressed satisfaction with what had been done.

The report was adopted.

HERBARIUM COMMITTEE REPORT.

The report of the Herbarium Committee stated that Mr. J. Jeffery was selected to examine the herbariums sent in for the Herbarium competition, and that his awards were as follows: Silver medal, C. E. Corfield, Ludlow; Certificates of Honour: J. C. Jinks, Ironbridge, and H. F. Hayler, Hoddesdon.

The report was adopted and Mr. Jeffery was thanked for adjudicating.

MEDICAL SCALES FOR MERCHANT SHIPS.

A letter was read from Mr. A. J. Phillips forwarding a report on the revision of the medical scales for merchant ships. This stated that the final meeting of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to revise the medical scales for merchant ships was held on July 12, and that the report, signed by the members of the Committee, was sent to the Secretary, Marine Department, Board of Trade. The Committee consisted of Dr. Bur-

land and Dr. Evans, appointed by the Board of Trade, and the following nominated members: Dr. Broad (Liverpool Shipowners), Dr. Nestor Tirard (Royal College of Physicians), Mr. Clinton Dent (Royal College of Surgeons), Mr. A. J. Phillips (Pharmaceutical Society). The meetings of the Committee were held at 7 Whitehall Gardens, and although fifteen were held, two were attended only by those medical men who possessed special personal knowledge of the amount of drugs required by ships, and it was thought wise to entrust to them the determination of quantities. He regretted that he was unable to persuade the Committee to adopt the resolution restricting the supply of drugs to qualified chemists. The subject was discussed at considerable length, and the outcome was indicated in Clause 5 of the report. The experience of those doctors having special knowledge was that the supply of drugs by others than qualified chemists was on so small a scale as to be practically non-existent. Clause 7, in which the recommendation was made that a qualified dispenser should be taken on certain ships, would no doubt meet with the Council's approval. The various lists had undergone considerable change at the revision. There had been numerous deletions and additions. Tablets had been admitted, but great care had been exercised in their selection. On the whole Mr. Phillips thought the Council would find, on examining the revised scale, that a decided improvement had been effected. He thanked the Council for the honour they had conferred upon him in nominating him to serve upon the Committee. He regretted that his efforts had partly failed, but he hoped that in many respects he had been of service to his colleagues. It was very evident to him, after having assisted on two occasions in the revision of the medical scales, that the presence of a pharmacist on the Committee had gained essentially, both in the interests of the pharmacists and in the production of accurate lists. For the information of the Council's next representative, he could ensure for him most kind and courteous consideration from every member of the Committee. [It was explained that as the report referred to in Mr. Phillips's letter had not yet been approved by the Board of Trade, it could not yet be published.]

The PRESIDENT remarked that although the scales mentioned in the report had not yet been approved by the Board of Trade, they seemed to him to have been very largely revised. They showed that more medicines would now be carried, and that smaller vessels were now included. He fancied that fishing vessels had now to have medical stores on board in case of necessity. One thing with regard to the deliberations was that so far as liners were concerned the Committee recommended that those with more than 1,500 passengers should have two medical men and one qualified dispenser on board. The dispensership on board a large liner would now be a berth much sought after by qualified men, and he hoped shipowners would come to the front in showing their desire to appoint to the position those who were qualified pharmacists. Clause 5 of the report provided that the drugs used on board were to be prepared according to the B.P. standard. These points might be safeguarded by the penal clause of the Merchant Shipping Act. He moved that the thanks of the Council be accorded Mr. Phillips for his services as representative of the Society on the Committee.

Mr. HARRISON, in seconding the proposition, expressed regret that the Council had not had the opportunity of seeing what the new scale was like. Two matters had arisen out of Mr. Phillips's report to which he desired to call attention. The first of these had reference to the supply of medicines being restricted to qualified chemists. Mr. Phillips pressed this very properly on the Committee, and it was matter for regret that he had not been successful. It was quite in accordance with the English method of doing business that whereas extreme care was to be exercised in the treatment of one class of the community, less care was to be observed in regard to another. (Hear, hear.) His second point was that men who went down to the sea in ships were entitled to have as much assurance of the purity of medicines as those who exercised their livelihood on shore. He was afraid that Mr. Phillips had failed to obtain for them what they greatly needed—a regulation by which persons supplying medicines

for use on board ship should give a certificate that they are in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Trade, and by which an inspector should be appointed to see that the laws were properly carried out. Then they would have means by which they would get at parties who sold medicines not up to the required standard. Why should not every man give a certificate that the goods he supplied were in accordance with the regulations? In connection with food it was required that they were to be exactly in accordance with what they were described to be. He feared it was the case that a large number of ships went to sea with an improper supply of medicines—a supply not only inferior in quality, but smaller in quantity, than was demanded by the regulations of the Board of Trade. The lives and health of all connected with the mercantile marine ought to receive attention at the hands of the community, for it was useless to expect that any ship's captain should have that technical knowledge of the medicines he took on board which was necessary for him in order to be certain that his company was receiving what they were paying for. It might be said that there was no inspection of food, but Jack knew whether or not his food was inferior. If it was he complained. But he did not know whether the medicines supplied to him at times of emergency were of a quality to fulfil the purposes for which they were used. He expressed regret that the two points mentioned had not been secured by Mr. Phillips.

The motion of thanks to Mr. Phillips was agreed to. This concluded the public business.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. W. E. GOFF, Ph.C., of Dartford, has been appointed a member of the local Higher Education Committee.

MR. A. W. GEDGE, pharmacist, Malvern Link, has been elected (unopposed) as a member of the Malvern Urban District Council.

MR. JOSEPH GEE, of Messrs. Benjamin & Gee, oil merchants, 31 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., has been elected a director of Messrs. J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., soap and candle makers, Lambeth, S.E.

MR. F. A. GOULD, director of Camwal, Ltd., London, etc., won the shooting championship of Middlesex. At the recent Bisley shooting meeting Mr. Gould got in the King's 100 for the King's Prize, and also did well in the aggregate.

MR. W. STANDING, eldest son of Mr. W. Standing, chemist and druggist, 42 Market Street, Darwen, has obtained a Lancashire County Council Cotton Scholarship, extending over three years, of the value of 60*l.* a year, exclusive of free tuition.

MR. H. B. STEVENS, whose name occurs among the list of passes for the Final of the Institute of Chemistry last month, is the manager of the factory of John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., Oxford Works, Tower Bridge Road, London, S.E. Mr. Stevens was previously King's prizeman in practical organic chemistry, Board of Education examinations, and is lecturer in materia medica and pharmacy at the South-Western Polytechnic.

MR. JAMES E. ELLIMAN, of Messrs. Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, writing from the Schweizerhof Hotel, Lucerne, has sent to the "Daily Mail" a cheque for 1,000*l.* as his personal offering to M. Védrine, who was second in the recent aeroplane race round Great Britain. Our contemporary mentions that Mr. Elliman has at various times given over 60,000*l.* for the erection of buildings and laying-out of playing-fields at Slough.

Will the Bristol pharmacist who posted an application at 10 A.M. on July 31, cut out from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Summer Issue, for the "Armour" Formulary, but omitted to state his name and address, kindly advise Messrs. Armour & Co., Ltd., Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., so that the book may be forwarded?

SUMMER OUTINGS.

In Sunny Kent.

THE office staff and travellers of Messrs. Shirley Bros., Ltd., Whitecross Works, Rockingham Street, London, S.E., had a pleasant day's outing at Green Street Green on July 22. A cricket-match between Mr. F. C. Walker's team of "travellers" and Mr. J. Walker's team, drawn from the office staff, resulted in the latter team winning by 20 runs. Messrs. Arthur Shirley and Stephen Shirley were successful batsmen, and Mr. W. H. Goddard showed up well as a bowler. Mr. Walker, jun., made the highest score for the office side. An excellent musical programme was afterwards gone through, and a drive back through Orpington to Penge concluded the trip.

Dewsbury to "The Dukeries."

DEWSBURY pharmacists, accompanied by ladies and friends, took an excursion to "The Dukeries" on July 25, when ideal weather-conditions prevailed. The party travelled by rail-saloon to Retford, from whence, after a pleasant drive via Worksop, a halt was made at Welbeck to enable the wonders of the Duke of Portland's residence to be seen. The riding-school, the underground galleries, and the ballroom were inspected. Lunch was provided at Edwinstowe, and photographs of the excursionists were taken by Mr. Pickard and Mr. Blakeley on the bowling-ground of the Dukeries Hotel. After visiting the Magor Oak, the drive back to Retford was taken through the lime-tree avenue. The party dined at Retford at 7.30 P.M. On the homeward journey speeches were delivered in the train. Votes of thanks were given to Messrs. Gutteridge & Pickard for their excellent arrangements.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. J. A. OWENS, pharmacist, has purchased the business of Mr. A. J. Lewis, Ph.C., 42 High Street, Kingston, Herefordshire.

MR. W. H. MEYER, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Messrs. G. D. Horton & Co., chemists, at Gravelly Hill, Erdington, Birmingham.

MESSRS. MANN & BISHOP, produce-brokers, announce that owing to the increasing needs of their business they have removed to larger premises at 36 to 37 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

TRADE NOTES.

A STANDARD LIST.—The Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd., Hove, have recently issued a new comprehensive price-list of tablets, pills, and capsules which may be taken as the complement to the toilet-articles list which was distributed in the Winter Issue of this journal. The list has a finely embossed cover, and inside on pink paper are given full particulars of the medicinal preparations of the company. A cut index enables the reader to consult readily any particular section desired. Illustrations are used to show the style of the packages employed.

"COFECTANT" AND ITS PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., of Bow, London, E., had an advertisement in our Summer Issue, wherein they depicted the containers or packages of their soaps, toilet articles, and Cofectant and its preparations. We have had the opportunity of inspecting the samples from which the photographs were made, and have been struck by the thorough manner in which the company have worked out the uses of the highly efficient antiseptic and disinfectant—"Cofectant." Its non-toxic nature is demonstrated by the fact that several medicinal preparations of it for internal use are prepared—e.g., pleasant lozenges for septic sore-throat, and membroids, each containing 5 minims of the fluid, made by Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. For external use there are several galenical preparations; and for domestic purposes, disinfecting fluids and powders of various grades, all useful, because the antiseptic powers of the active principle have been proved to be unexcelled.

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL (IRELAND).

Captain Craig, M.P., who last week introduced a Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, the text of which was given exclusively in the *C. & D.*, is so far a believer in the unavailability of an autumn Session that he has fixed the second reading for Monday, October 2. The Bill has not yet been published by the Stationery Office.

TUBERCLE BACILLUS IN BUTTER.

Captain Faber asked the President of the Local Government Board on Tuesday if he would state whether the bacilli of tubercle had been found in butter.—Mr. Burns replied that tubercle bacilli are occasionally to be found in butter when they have been present in milk from which the butter was made. The risk to health from such butter may be regarded as relatively slight.

DURATION OF THE SESSION.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on behalf of the Prime Minister (who is slightly indisposed) announced on Thursday afternoon that next week the Finance Bill will be considered by the House, and that on August 18 an adjournment will take place till the end of October or beginning of November, when consideration of the National Insurance Bill will be continued and the Bill passed through the remaining stages.

CHEMIST'S SUB-POST-OFFICE.

In a printed reply to a question addressed to him by Mr. Boyton, the Postmaster-General stated that the town sub-office in Henry Street, St. John's Wood, was recently closed in consequence of the resignation of the sub-postmaster, and that the question of providing another office in the immediate neighbourhood is now under consideration.

[The sub-office was at the branch-pharmacy of Mr. C. A. Neale, chemist and druggist, who has carried it on for many years. Mr. Neale has resigned the appointment chiefly because of insufficient remuneration.—ED.]

THE SHOPS BILL.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Greenc asked the Home Secretary whether the Government had decided to omit all the provisions relating to Sunday trading in London from the Shops Bill. The Home Secretary replied that by Clause 8, as amended in Committee, the administrative County of London and some other areas are to be exempted from the provisions of the Bill as to Sunday closing up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but he proposed, on the report stage of the Bill, to move to insert a provision which would keep in force the provisions of the Sunday Observance Act, 1677, so far, at any rate, as regarded the areas to be exempted from the Sunday-closing provisions of the Bill.

STAGNATION OF BUSINESS.

The general stagnation of Parliamentary business may be gathered from the fact that of the 260 Bills introduced this Session, 134 had up to Monday last been either withdrawn or dropped, while only thirteen had been passed or received the Royal assent. Among the Bills which have been dropped are the Character Note Bill, the Abolition of Vivisection Bill, the Daylight Saving Bill, the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act (1906) Amendment Bill, the Holidays Bill, the Money-lenders Bill, the Nurses' Registration Bill, the Registration of Firms Bill, the Sweated Manufactured Goods (Importation Prevention) Bill, and the Veterinary Surgeons Act (1881) Amendment Bill. The Calendar Reform Bill was down for second reading on Wednesday, and the Merchandise Marks Bill has not yet been considered by a Standing Committee, to which it was referred on June 16.

THE C.S.S.A.

In the House of Commons on Monday, July 31, Mr. Glyn-Jones asked the Secretary to the Treasury what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government to stop the practice of giving special trading facilities to the Civil

Service Supply Association, Limited, for trading on Government premises and in Government time with officials and others engaged in various Government departments.

Mr. Hobhouse replied that inquiry had been made at the War Office, Admiralty, General Post Office, Customs and Excise, and Inland Revenue, and he was informed that all of them preferred the system which at present prevails, and which does not prevent the full and proper performance of the official duties of the officers of the respective departments.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Arising out of that reply, I would like to ask the right hon. gentleman whether he does not see that there are interests other than those of the members of the staff which are at stake here, and whether he considers that it is fair to the private trader, who has to compete, that these special privileges should be given.

Mr. Hinds asked whether similar privileges would be given to other private traders.

Mr. Hobhouse, in reply, said that the present is not a scheme that he would have originated. However, finding it in force, and finding also that a great number of the members of the staff are in favour of its continuance, he thought, therefore, that less injustice would be done by its continuance than its abrogation.

THE MAGGOT CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Mr. Burns informed Mr. C. Bathurst, M.P., in the House of Commons on Tuesday that he had made no request to Dr. Kaye, the medical officer of the West Riding County Council, to investigate the claim of Mr. A. Bryant, of Thornton, Bradford, that he has cured and is curing consumption in an advanced stage of the disease by means of gases which are given out by the maggots infesting putrefying meat.

[We have recently received the following account of the treatment from a chemist:

"I paid a visit recently to Arthur Bryant's place at Jerusalem, Thornton, near Bradford, Yorks, to inspect the premises where patients are now undergoing treatment for consumption. There were ten persons there. They sit for three hours each morning and two hours in the afternoon inhaling the stench of decaying meat, which hangs around the room on hooks. When the meat is sufficiently gone, it is thrown into galvanised tanks, where maggots breed among it. This place is heated by hot-water pipes, and thousands of blow-flies hurry on the decaying stage. On first entering one is overcome with the heat and the strong smell of ammonia, but after a time one gets used to it. The man is a horse-slaughterer and bone-boiler. I saw a dead donkey and several horses ready for cutting up. The buildings (galvanised-iron sheds) are arranged as follows: Boiler-house, slaughter-house, cloak-room, room for maggots, ten large galvanised tanks, patients' room, and store-room. Above the galvanised tanks are riddles, on which the maggots are put with shovelfuls of earth, when the maggots clean themselves with the earth and fall through the riddle. The maggots are sold for use by anglers. Several marvellous cures have happened with the treatment, and the strong smell certainly makes you draw a deep breath, and thus by force may throw off some of the matter of the lungs. Mr. Bryant shows a diseased cow's lung with all the tubes blocked with white substance. He advertises locally, and charges 6d. to look round (by ticket). Thousands of persons have been to view the place. An offer of 1,000l. has been made if one little girl is cured by the treatment."

The Bradford City analyst (Mr. F. W. Richardson, F.I.C.) has investigated the gases given off by the decaying meat, and he states that they may have some germicidal power, but he considers further research on the matter to belong to the medical expert rather than the analyst.

AGRICULTURAL POISONS.

An interesting discussion on the question of agricultural poisons was raised in the House of Lords on Thursday, July 27, on the Committee stage of the Protection of Animals Bill. This arose on Clause 6, which is as follows:

6. *Poisoned grain and flesh, etc.*—If any person (a) shall sell, or offer or expose for sale, or give away, or cause or procure any person to sell or offer or expose for sale or give away, or knowingly be a party to the sale or offering or exposing for sale or giving away of any grain or seed which

has been rendered poisonous except for *bona fide* use in agriculture; or (b) shall knowingly put or place, or cause or procure any person to put or place, or knowingly be a party to the putting or placing, in or upon any land or building any poison or any fluid or edible matter (not being sown seed or grain) which has been rendered poisonous, except for the purpose of destroying rats, mice, or other small vermin, and fail to take reasonable precautions to prevent access thereto of dogs, cats, fowls, or other domestic animals, such person shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

On this, Lord Saye and Sele moved to omit from paragraph (b) the words

"or any fluid or edible matter (not being sown seed or grain) which has been rendered poisonous, except for the purpose of destroying rats, mice, or other small vermin, and fail to take reasonable precautions to prevent access thereto of dogs, cats, fowls, or other domestic animals,"

and to insert at the end of the clause :

"Provided that in any proceedings under paragraph (b) of this section it shall be a defence that the poison was placed by the accused for the purpose of destroying rats, mice, or other small vermin, and that he took all reasonable precautions to prevent access thereto of dogs, cats, fowls, or other domestic animals."

The Marquess of Lansdowne: Would the noble lord kindly tell us what he includes under the expression "or other small vermin"? As I read his new proviso, it would prevent poison being put down for the purpose of destroying things like ravens. I am told that the matter is one which is regarded as of some importance in Ireland.

The amendment was agreed to.

Lord Clonbrock moved to add at the end of Clause 16 the following new sub-section :

(2) Nothing in Section 6, which relates to poisoned grain and flesh, etc., of this Act, shall prevent owners or occupiers of land in Ireland from laying or causing to be laid any poisonous matter as therein described, after a notice has been posted in a conspicuous place, and notice in writing has been given to the nearest constabulary station.

His Lordship said the proposed withdrawal of this power has been received with absolute consternation in Ireland, and anyone who knows that country is not surprised at it. The country is infested with wandering dogs of one description or another. They were never had up except when the owners knew that the locality was poisoned. The Agricultural Committee of the Armagh County Council wrote :

"There are few Irish farmers who have not suffered through having their sheep and lambs worried at night by dogs, and if they are prohibited from protecting themselves by laying down poison, not only will the loss be much greater, but farmers in many districts will be obliged to cease keeping sheep."

Lord Herschell, for the Government, said : This is an amendment which is entirely in accordance with the views of the Irish Department of Agriculture, and I feel sure that practically all the Irish members and the Government would be very glad to see it inserted in the Bill. I have, however, one small verbal amendment to suggest—namely, to cut out the words "which relates to poisoned grain and flesh, etc.," and to insert a little further on the words "poison or." The sub-section would then read : "Nothing in Section 6 of this Act shall prevent owners or occupiers of land in Ireland from laying or causing to be laid any poison or poisonous matter as therein described."

The Earl of Mayo: May I ask whether that increases the power which existed under the old Act?

Lord Herschell: Not in any way. I believe it is exactly the same.

Lord Clonbrock accepted Lord Herschell's verbal amendments to the proposed new sub-section.

On Tuesday, on the report of amendments, Earl Carrington, in Clause 6, carried an amendment in line 40 to insert after "poison" the words "or any fluid or edible matter (not being sown seed or grain) which has been rendered poisonous."

In Clause 14, Lord Saye and Sele had an amendment in line 38 to insert after "described" the words "other than strychnine or any compound of which strychnine forms an ingredient"; but this was withdrawn.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

Cape Province.

THE LATE STAMP ACT.—The Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony gave a smoking-concert on July 6, at the Royal Hotel, Cape Town, to "celebrate the obsequies of the late Patent Medicine Stamp Act." The President (Mr. W. Froembling, Ph.D.) was in the chair, and he was supported by his councillors. The gathering, which totalled close on a hundred chemists and their friends, was the most successful ever held in Cape Town. Among those present were Mr. A. E. A. Tothill (Vice-President), Messrs. F. C. and A. H. Mathew (directors of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., Ltd.), Mr. L. Walsh (Messrs. Lennon, Ltd.), Mr. Harry Evans (Messrs. Petersen, Ltd.), Mr. Geo. R. Cleghorn (member Colonial Pharmacy Board), Messrs. W. A. Sleggs, H. R. Peck, C. Merry, J. Sowden, H. J. Hughes, M. Elgar, S. S. Hewitt, Advocate Alexander, C. W. Brydges, and Mr. H. C. Harcus (Secretary). The feature of the evening was a musical selection entitled "Fantasia Stampensis Capensis" (an "extra turn"), which was in the nature of a bioscope entertainment designed to picture the burial of the Stamp Act, the "last sad rites being followed immediately by a wake," in which Messrs. F. C. Mathew and H. Evans played the Funeral March. Subsequently the President was presented with an illuminated address and a microscope,



the presentation being made by Mr. Tothill, who read some clever lines eulogising the qualities of the recipient. Mr. Alexander proposed "The Health of the Society," a toast which was honoured by cheers from the visitors, while resounding cheers were accorded "those members of the Assembly who assisted in the repeal of the Stamp Act." Dr. Froembling, in the course of his reply, said that if the Government had succeeded in getting the 30,000% expected from the tax, it would have been necessary for every person to consume three dozen bottles of patent medicines a year. (Loud laughter.) Vocal and instrumental items were contributed by Messrs. F. C. Mathew, Harry Evans, C. W. Brydges, Struthers, Elias, H. E. Cope, De Caston, and others.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., August 3.

BUSINESS has been fairly steady this week, allowing for the commencement of the holiday period and the approach of the Bank holiday. Changes are fairly numerous. In drugs, opium continues the leading feature, higher prices having again been paid in primary markets. It is reported that as a result of drought the crops of German, Russian, and other Continental drugs will be smaller this year. This applies to henbane, cantharides, digitalis, and similar botanicals. New Belgian chamomiles are of good quality. Jalap is steady; new senega remains scarce, and hydrastis is dearer. Among essential oils star aniseed is higher on the spot, and cassia quiet. Lemon oil has further advanced, quotations now showing a wide range. Clove oil is also dearer as the result of the advance in the spice. Otto of rose remains a puzzle, agents being without firm offers of new. American peppermint oil is dearer, and the tendency is still upwards, but Japanese dementholised for shipment has been sold at easier rates. Other changes include a weakening in quicksilver from second hands, and a higher basis for liquid carbolic acid. Cream of tartar is easier; tartaric acid is in good demand, but second-hand parcels prevent prices advancing. Both crude and refined camphor are quiet. Morphine and codeine are dearer, the latter by 1s. 8d. per oz. Antimony, shellac, and turpentine are lower. The following are the principal changes:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Anise oil (star)	Ammonia sulphate	Cream of tartar	Antimony
Carbolic acid	Canary-seed	Nutmegs	Shellac
Clove oil	Gambier	Peppermint oil	Turpentine
Cloves		(Jap. c.i.f.)	
Codeine and salts		Quicksilver (seconds)	
Lemon oil		Veratrine	
Morphine			
Opium			
Otto of rose			

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA.—The sales of opium amount to 46 cases; the last price paid for old extra Karahissar t.q. was 25s. per lb.; market is advancing.

NEW YORK.—Business in drugs is seasonable. Opium has advanced a further 10c. to \$7.50. Cascara sagrada is firmer at 9c. for old bark. Hydrastis is strong at \$4. Peppermint oil in tins is firm at \$2.90. Senega is steady at 52c., copaiba quiet at 39c., and sarsaparilla weak at 15c. for Mexican.

London Markets.

ALOES.—The arrivals comprise 100 cases Curaçao.

ANISE OIL (STAR).—Spot is dearer and somewhat scarce at 5s. per lb., and for arrival 4s. 6d. c.i.f. is asked.

ANISEED is steady at 25s. per cwt. for good Russian.

ARECA.—Market is steady at from 18s. to 19s. 6d. per cwt. as to quality. A small arrival of East Indian nuts has taken place.

BALSAM TOLU.—A few cases of small tins have been sold at 1s. 5d. per lb. Large tins are worth 1s. 3d. for Pile I down to 1s. 1d. for Pile III.

BELLADONNA-ROOT is in small demand, with fair testing root offering at from 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt. on the spot.

BENZON.—A lot of 25 cases Sumatra is close at hand.

BERGAMOT OIL is unchanged, with small supplies available in primary markets; market is quiet, but buyers have to pay full values for their wants; for shipment 20s. 6d. to 21s. c.i.f. is quoted, and spot is 21s. to 22s.

BUCHU.—The *Kenilworth Castle* has brought ten packages this week. The market remains stagnant at from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. for short-broad as to quality.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE) remains extremely quiet, the c.i.f. price for China being about 148s., and about 155s. on the spot. The monopoly price for Japan is still 150s. per cwt. for BB and 142s. 6d. c.i.f. to arrive for B quality.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Quiet. For August-September shipment the value of Japanese slabs is 1s. 6½d., and 1-oz. tablets 1s. 7½d. c.i.f. Spot sellers of slabs ask 1s. 6½d. and ¼ oz. 1s. 9d.

CANARY-SEED.—There is a firmer tendency, and Turkish is now quoted 44s. and good Morocco 45s. per quarter.

CANTHARIDES.—New Russian flies, the crop of which is likely to prove small, are offered at 2s. 10d. per lb. c.i.f. terms.

CAPSICIN.—The makers have advanced their price by 1s. per lb. to 11s. 6d. per lb. net, soluble being unchanged at 6s. net.

CARAWAY-SEED is quiet at 21s. to 22s. per cwt. for fair to good Dutch.

CARBOLIC ACID is dearer, the price of *crude* having been advanced another 1d. per gal., 75-per-cent. on the East Coast being quoted at 2s. 6d. nominally, 60-per-cent 2s. to 2s. 3d., and West Coast 60-per-cent. 2s. to 2s. 3d., Cresylic 95-per-cent. is 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d., and ordinary ice-crystals (39° to 40° C.) are quoted at 6½d. per lb. in large drums from the makers, with the usual 1d. extra for detached crystals.

CASSIA OIL is steady, but quiet on the spot at unchanged rates. For shipment, the higher price of 3s. 4½d. c.i.f. is asked for 80 to 85 per cent., and 3s. 2½d. for 75 to 80 per cent.

CASTOR OIL.—Belgian for August delivery is quoted 29l. 10s. and September-December at 28l. 15s. per ton, ex wharf London. Finest medicinal Italian in cases is slightly easier at 42s. per cwt. net, ex wharf London. In Liverpool good seconds Calcutta is quoted 3½d. to 3¾d., and Belgian first pressing at 3¾d. per lb.

CHAMOMILES.—Samples of the new Belgian crop show fair quality, the colour being good and the flowers uniform in size. Growers offer sparingly, however, some preferring to wait. In some quarters 84s. in quoted for new, and very good old flowers are obtainable at 67s. 6d. At the close we hear that 80s. has been paid for new.

CHIRETTA.—Spot supplies have been exhausted for some time past, and in second-hands as much as 11d. is asked for single bales.

CITRONELLA OIL is firmer, sellers of Ceylon for August-October shipment asking 11¾d. per lb. c.i.f.

CLOVE OIL has advanced in sympathy with the spice, English distillers quoting 4s. 9d. per lb.

CLOVES.—At auction 27 cases Penang sold without reserve at from 10½d. to 11d. per lb. for fair to good picked. Privately the market has been active and dearer, Zanzibar on the spot and for July-August delivery having been sold up to 8d. per lb., an advance of fully 1d. since last week, but on Wednesday there were few sellers on spot, the nominal quotation for fair being 8½d. to 8¾d. To arrive, sales of August-October have been made at 6¾d., September-November 6½d. to 6¾d., and January-March 5¾d. to 5¾d. to 5¾d. c.i.f.

COCOA-BUTTER.—At the Amsterdam auction 71 tons Van Houten's sold at 102c. per $\frac{1}{2}$ -kilo., against 192.70c. last month.

CODEINE.—The makers intimate an advance of 1s. 8d. per oz. in the price of codeine and salts, the quotation for the pure crystals and precipitated being 16s., hydrochloride and sulphate 15s. 2d., and phosphate 14s. 4d. per oz. net; 70-oz. contracts for delivery over six months are subject to a reduction of 5d. per oz., with falling clause.

COD-LIVER OIL.—The recent firmer tendency in quotations is maintained, but business is confined to the sale of retail parcels for consumption; our Bergen correspondent quotes 110s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. terms for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil, and in London, agents' prices range from 110s. to 115s. c.i.f.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Quotations show a slight recovery, ordinary Liverpool brands offering for prompt delivery at 19l. 10s. per ton, and January-April at 19l. 10s. to 19l. 12s. 6d.

CORIANDEER-SEED is selling steadily at 16s. per cwt. for good new crop Morocco.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—In view of the comparative absence of demand prices are easier, with 98-per-cent. powder offering at 93s. and 95-per-cent. at 91s.

CUMIN-SEED is slow at 22s. 6d. to 25s. per cwt. for ordinary to good sifted Morocco and 34s. for good Malta.

DITHYL-BARBITURIC ACID is offered at the easier rate of 27s. 6d. per lb. net.

DIGITALIS-LEAVES are offered at from 40s. to 45s. per cwt. c.i.f. The new crop is likely to be small.

FENUGREEK-SEED sells in retail at 8s. 6d. per cwt. for Morocco; the quotation for shipment is 7s. 6d. c.i.f. terms.

GAMBIER.—Cubes are somewhat scarce on the spot, with small sales at 39s. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—A parcel of 19 cases Siam has just arrived. The drug has been selling more freely of late at steady prices.

GINGER.—Nothing of importance offered at auction. In Liverpool the sales include 8 tons Sierra Leone at 36s. per cwt., ex store.

GUM ACACIA.—Soudan sorts are firm, fair quality selling at 50s. per cwt., and for arrival 48s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

HENBANE.—The new Russian crop, which is said to be small, is offered at about 25s. per cwt. c.i.f.

HYDRASTIS.—Business has been done on the spot at 16s. 6d., and to come forward from 16s. to 16s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

IPECACUANHA.—The *Nile* has brought 45 packages so-called "Johore." Nine bales (probably cultivated Minas) have arrived in Liverpool from Bahia. Further sales of Matto Grosso have been made at last week's auction decline.

JALAP.—Steady. A small sale ex auction has been made at 1s. 4d. per lb. for 7.7 per cent. (Harrison). Prices range from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. for from 7 to 10 per cent.

LEMON-JUICE is nominal at 1s. 3d. per gal. for raw English pressed, and 2s. for refined.

LEMON OIL continues to advance, but quotations show a wide range. For finest brands from 6s. 2d. to 6s. 5d. per lb. c.i.f., and even more is quoted.

Palermo news dated July 29 is to the effect that shippers appear to be still short of oil, and although new business for export has been inactive, local buyers have been continually in the market for spot oil, which is shipped as quickly as it is bought. This unceasing and occasionally urgent demand is naturally keeping the market firm, and somewhat higher prices have been paid. In new crop, local trade has been rather inactive, speculators being "tired"; on the other hand, a few export orders were covered at full market rates.

LIME-JUICE.—The *Magdalena* from Dominica has brought 91 packages, which may relieve the stringent situation somewhat. In the absence of stocks on the spot business has been done at up to 3s. per gal. for refined, and for delivery early in September raw West Indian can be had at 2s. per gal.

LINSEED.—Good quality is scarce and dear at 70s. to 72s. 6d. per quarter.

MENTHOL is quiet, the spot value being 16s. 6d. to 16s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The exports from Japan during May amounted to 2,837 kin, valued at 24,556 yen; for the five months ending May 31 the exports have been as follows: 1909, 26,046 kin; 1910, 44,652 kin; and 1911, 54,705 kin.

MILK-SUGAR is firm at 49l. per ton for small lots of the powder.

MORPHINE.—In view of the advance in opium, makers have raised their quotations by a further 1s. to 1s. 6d. per oz., and now quote from 10s. 6d. to 11s. per oz. for hydrochlor-powder. In second-hands a fair business has been done at up to 10s. per oz.

OLIBANUM.—Quiet, with a few sales of siftings at 21s. per cwt. The quality of the drop now arriving is yellowish.

OPIMUM.—A further advance has occurred in Smyrna, where up to the equivalent of 25s. has been paid for old extra Karahissar, and we understand that business has also been done at 24s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. for 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -per-cent. In Persian on the spot retail transactions are reported; there are buyers in quantity at 20s., but no sellers. It is now reported that the Persian crop of opium is practically a failure, but in the absence of authentic reports nobody here is in a position to confirm this statement. At the close we hear that a cable has been received quoting 29s. for Turkey druggists' quality.

A Smyrna advice dated July 22 states that the week has been fairly active, and an advance of 5 piastres has been established. The sales amount to 147 cases, comprising 12 cases new Karahissar t.q. at 185 to 188 piastres (=20s. to 20s. 3d.), and 135 cases old Karahissar at 200 to 205 piastres (=21s. 6d. to 22s. per lb. c.i.f. European ports). The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 230 cases, as against 1,213 cases at the corresponding date of last year. It is now possible to gather an accurate idea of the injury to the crops, and without fear of exaggerating it may be stated that the crop of the whole Empire has not exceeded 3,500 cases. As already stated in previous reports, quality deteriorates from day to day, and the yield in morphine is 20 per cent. less than last year. It is thus foreseen that the new crop will be neglected, so that the large holders, who retain the whole of the old stocks, will probably be able to take advantage of this to initiate a new upward move, which it is generally assumed is likely to be upheld for several months.

Another Smyrna correspondent writes reporting a very active week at full prices, the sales amounting to 139 cases, bought mostly by American and European shippers, and only a few cases by local dealers. Both in the interior and in Salonica the drug is being sold at about 5 per cent. over and above Smyrna and Constantinople prices, therefore we are certain we shall soon advance too on a level with these markets.

ORANGE OIL.—A Palermo advice of July 29 reports a scarcity, with few sellers. Calabrian speculators are showing interest in new-crop oil, and are endeavouring to advance prices. For shipment, *sweet* is quoted 8s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f.

OTTOF OF ROSE.—We deal with the market in our editorial columns. Meanwhile business in new crop is at a standstill, as most of the agents here are without firm offers, the Bulgarian shippers being unwilling to name a price, in view of the perplexing position. One agent is, however, offering at the extreme price of 61s. per oz., but such is not a current market quotation, and others suggest from 40s. to 45s. per English oz.

PEPPER.—Privately the market for fair black Singapore is firmer at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. spot, and for shipment the sales include January-March at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *White* pepper is also dearer, the spot quotation for fair Singapore closing at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and for arrival August-October shipment has been sold at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f. No supplies offered at auction.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—In regard to American tin oil we hear that New York dealers are paying an advance of 25 cents per lb. to the grower, and that the latter are advancing their ideas of value still further, as it is feared that the hot dry weather will materially shorten the yield of oil. A fair amount of business has been done recently, and for the finest brands of tin oil from 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d.

per lb. is asked, but holders cannot be induced to part with any considerable quantity at these prices, as they look forward to a further advance. In American H.G.H. a fair business has been done at 14s. 9d. to 15s. London terms. At the close 15s. 3d. is wanted, and a dealer claims to have sold at this price on 'Change to-day. In Japanese dementholised oil, sales have been made at 6s. c.i.f. for near at hand, and at 5s. 8d. to 5s. 7½d. c.i.f. for September-October; spot is quiet at 6s. 10d. to 6s. 11d.

The exports from Japan during May amounted to 1,469 kin, valued at 5,777 yen; for the five months the exports have been: 1909, 79,480 kin; 1910, 80,060 kin; and 1911, 73,964 kin.

PILOCARPINE is offered at lower prices as the result of competition. Hydrochloride is obtainable in 1-oz. bottles at 9s. 6d. per oz. net.

POTASSIUM IODIDE.—The exports from Japan during May amounted to 5,386 kin, valued at 25,255 yen; the five months' exports have been 1909, 13,279 kin, 1910, 27,823. 1911, 21,112 kin. The exports of crude during May were 397 kin, valued at 2,034 yen; the five months' exports were: 1909 9,604, 1910 4,914, and 1911 6,714 kin.

QUICKSILVER.—In first-hands the quotation remains unchanged at 9l. per bottle, and second-hands offer at 8l. 16s., a decline of 1s. 6d. since last week.

QUININE is steady, second-hand German sulphate offering at 7d., Amsterdam at 7d., and Java at 6½d. per oz.

The imports into London during July were nil and the deliveries 234,880 oz., leaving a stock of 3,458,000 oz. on July 31, against 3,533,616 oz. in 1910.

RHUBARB.—Twelve cases new crop Shensi have arrived.

SARSAPARILLA.—The arrivals comprise five bales grey Jamaica, nine bales Native-Jamaica, and nine bales Mexican.

SENEGA.—Spot is firmly held at 2s. 4d. per lb. net, and it is still difficult to get offers of new crop, as the drug appears to be coming forward very slowly at the principal primary sources.

SENNA.—The *Clan Chisholm* from Tuticorin has brought 175 lbs.

SHELLAC is dull and lower, with small spot sales on a basis of 62s. to 63s. for fair TN orange, and for arrival September shipment has been sold at 65s. c.i.f.; for October-December sellers quote 65s. Futures are also easier. August selling at 65s. to 61s. 6d. and December at 66s. to 64s.

TARTARIC ACID.—Steady and in fair demand at the unchanged rate of 1s. 1½d. for English and 1s. 0¾d. for foreign.

TRAGACANTH.—About 1,300 packages have arrived from Persian Gulf ports per *Aristan*.

TURPENTINE OIL has declined from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per cwt. on the week, American closing at 36s. 6d. to 37s. on the spot.

VERATRINE has been slightly reduced, one of the makers offering at 4s. 3d. per oz. net.

WAX (BEES').—Sales of fair part drossy Abyssinian block, ex auction, have been made at 6l. 16s. 3d. per cwt.

WAX (CARNAUBA).—Recent sales in London include about 15 tons waxy grey at 160s. per cwt., and sellers.

The Dock Strike.

The strike of the labourers at the London docks and at a number of private wharves and warehouses has assumed very serious proportions during the present week, and it is computed that there are at present at least 10,000 men idle. The cause of the dispute lies in the interpretation of the wages agreement, providing that men in the service of the Port of London Authority were to receive an additional penny per hour (raising the rate of pay from 6d. to 7d. and overtime from 8d. to 9d. per hour), whereby they would be placed on the same footing as their fellows engaged by the shipowners. As the latter, however, consider themselves entitled to an immediate advance of 1d. per hour, a decidedly awkward situation has arisen, the men striking without waiting to ask for the appointment of an arbitrator. It is fortunate for the drug-trade and Mincing Lane generally that the strike has occurred at a time when business is of reduced proportions, or else the annoyance and delay would have been greater. At the Crutched Friars warehouse business is proceeding much as usual, and there is little

prospect of the men employed there joining the movement, but they are only working the goods actually in the warehouse, fresh supplies being largely for the moment cut off. At the time of writing (Thursday afternoon) a conference between masters and men is being held at the London Chamber of Commerce, Sir A. Rollitt acting as arbitrator. The outlook at the moment is not hopeful, and at the close the strike is steadily spreading.

Glycerin.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, presiding at the annual meeting of Kynoch, Ltd., at Birmingham, on July 28, said that the profit of 73,000l. would have been upwards of 155,000l. but for the fact that glycerin had been cornered—he fancied, in the United States (!). Such a rise, however, he said, could not last long. No man and no combination of men was rich enough to hold the supplies that were accumulating, and at the same time continue to buy up the surplus supplies that were put upon the market. For themselves the glycerin corner would now have no terrors, for as the result of inventions they had been able to supply themselves with a certain amount of glycerin at such a reduction in price as to materially reduce the average cost. They would not recover the whole of their losses, but they would certainly recover a matter of 30,000l. Meanwhile, more glycerin was being made than the markets of the world were capable of taking, and the moment those who were in the corner endeavoured to sell out and cut their loss the bottom would fall out of the whole concern.

Manchester Chemical Market.

August 1.

On export account in most heavy chemicals there is less activity to report, and in Lancashire demand is quiet owing to the local holidays in some important districts engaged in the cotton and bleaching industries. Still, there is no particular change to note in quotations for alkalis, and on the whole prices are well maintained. White caustic soda, 76 to 77 per cent., is quoted 10l. 12s. 6d.; 70 to 72 per cent., 9l. 12s. 6d. to 9l. 15s.; and 60 per cent., 8l. 15s. to 8l. 17s. 6d. per ton on rails. Bicarbonate of soda is 4l. 7s. 6d.; industrial, 3l. 17s. 6d.; and tinted, 3l. 7s. 6d. per ton f.o.t. Aniline oil, pure, 5½d., and salts 5½d. Sulphate of copper has had a relapse, and is quoted 19l. 15s. to 20l. per ton Manchester. Glycerin continues more or less idle, but prices do not give way to any appreciable extent; good 80 per cent. crude is only sparingly offered around 61l. to 63l. per ton, while distilled qualities are more or less neglected and values are nominal. In farina, owing to the drought, the outlook is very serious for the new crops both in Germany and Holland. It is practically impossible to find sellers of new season's German on account of the uncertainty prevailing. Dutch is dearer in all directions. Naturally this state of affairs has affected spot and early positions, all of which are decidedly firmer. Superior German spot and early quoted 12l. to 12l. 5s. ex store Manchester; superior Dutch, now to September, 11l. to 11l. 12s. 6d. f.o.r. Goole or Manchester, and October-May, 10l. 12s. 6d. to 10l. 15s. f.a.s. Delfzyl; seconds, 10l. 5s. f.o.r. Goole, net. American cotton-seed soap is easy; 65 to 67 per cent. "Elfoda" brand on spot, 14s. 6d. to 15s. per cwt. ex store Liverpool, barrels free; November-April, 13s. 6d. to 14s. c.i.f. Manchester or Liverpool, net. Italian green-olive oil soap, 56 to 58 per cent., in bars, on spot, 22s. 6d. per cwt. ex store Liverpool, and for shipment, 21s. 6d. to 22s. c.i.f. U.K. ports, net cash.

Heavy Chemicals.

The demand in the heavy-chemical market continues steady both on contract and miscellaneous account. At the moment home trade is a shade quieter, but export trade is a very good average. Prices are well maintained all round and do not show much fluctuation. The output of crystallising products has been appreciably affected by the hot weather.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—This market is very firm, and prices are higher, with scarce supplies. There is a good demand both for prompt and forward, mainly from middle hands. Inquiries from America seem heavier. Present nearest figures: Beckton, prompt, 25 per cent. ammonia guaranteed, 13l. 10s.; London terms, 13l. 10s. to 13l. 12s. 6d.; Leith, prompt 14l., and forward 14l. 2s. 6d. to 14l. 5s.; Liverpool, prompt 13l. 17s. 6d., and forward 13l. 18s. 9d. to 14l.; Hull, 13l. 15s. to 13l. 17s. 6d.

BENZOLS are very firm and on the scarce side. Important sales have also been made on forward account. Present naked prices: London, 90 per cent., 8d., and 50 per cent., 7½d.; North, 7½d. and 7½d. respectively.

LEAD SALTS are firm, and white and red lead are in scarce supply, owing to strong demand. White lead, 17l.; red lead, 16l. to 16l. 5s. per ton, Tyne; white acetate of lead, 23l. 10s. to 24l., and brown acetate of lead, 19l. to 19l. 10s.; nitrate of lead, 25l. to 25l. 10s., all per ton, less 2½ per cent.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

An Echo from the Conference.

SIR,—May I request the favour of a little space to express my profound admiration for the magnificent engineering of the social side of the Conference held at Portsmouth last week? The entire programme was splendidly initiated and perfectly carried out, from the regal hospitality of the Town Hall to the simple handing of a little specially prepared guide to the Isle of Wight to each visitor upon landing at Ryde. The keynote to me seemed to be the personal, kindly interest displayed by Mr. Barlow, Miss Hooper, and their loyal, devoted and sympathetic band of co-workers. Everything was foreseen; everything arranged for; nothing was left to luck or chance; with the result, I am sure, that the Portsmouth meeting will be to those who had the privilege of attending it, a pleasing and happy memory for many years to come.

Faithfully yours,

34 Hanover Street, Liverpool. WM. H. SAUNDERS.

National Insurance Bill.

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Hawthorne, permit me to say that the Scotch proposals regarding remuneration are these:

1. List of benefits supplied by chemists to be drawn up by Insurance Commissioners.
2. List of prices and standard of quality to be fixed by Insurance Commissioners.
3. Panel of chemists in each district.
4. If price-cutting is attempted name to be erased from panel.

We all agree that our first engagement is to be fought over the dispenser, but once this is settled in our favour the question of remuneration arises. Settlement by consent locally is borrowed from the doctors' scheme, but they are far better organised, their fees will not be subject to cutting, they have no competition of the store type to contend with, and in any district they can bring a "cutter" to heel by strike methods. Our only hope is in being saved from ourselves and the stores. If the remuneration is to be fixed by the "corporate bodies" and the Health Committees—which are, after all, but the Friendly Societies, *plus* a doctor or two and a chemist or two—we will find, as Mr. Hawthorne points out, that we have won a barren field. The opinion of the Associations should have been taken on the question, and Mr. Glyn-Jones's amendment and Mr. William Peel's amendment put up for choice. We declare for Peel in Scotland, and if our brethren in the South rally to the same standard, I feel sure that Mr. Glyn-Jones will do his utmost to help.

I am, yours faithfully,

Cowdenbeath, August 1.

THOMAS YULE.

SIR,—The letter of the Chairman of the N.U.A.P. on Dr. Hillier's amendment with regard to dispensers is a most amusing effusion, and, as is usual with correspondence from this quarter, it is sufficiently self-contradictory to defeat its own ends. What is the present position of affairs? Medicines are at present dispensed by medical men and their dispensers, and the latter body will undoubtedly suffer considerable hardship unless Dr. Hillier's amendment is carried; and this amendment, it seems to me, protects pharmacists sufficiently and will ultimately secure them the whole of the dispensing under the Bill. It should be borne in mind that the chemists are not

losing anything under this Bill; they stand to gain, for at the British Pharmaceutical Conference it was admitted that chemists had very little dispensing to do; and, again, in the same issue of the *C. & D.* (July 29) "Xrayser II." also says that at the present time there is a dearth of qualified assistants. Therefore, if the Bill increases the work of pharmacists, it will accentuate the difficulty in obtaining assistants. In these circumstances, is it not right that dispensers should be enabled to do the work they have hitherto done, on the same terms as pharmacists? It should be remembered that many of the dispensers and medical men have embraced this calling and carried it on for twenty, thirty, and more years. They have no wish to become anything else than dispensers, and have had quite as much training as many chemists, and infinitely more experience, and to say that they cannot dispense without the supervision of an inexperienced pharmacist is ridiculous. Even if these dispensers are registered, as Dr. Hillier suggests, it can do no harm, and had the Pharmaceutical Society made an attempt to frame by-laws in accordance with the 1908 Act, it would have done far more than the N.U.A.P. has ever done to increase the standard of pharmaceutical education. If there is all the difference between the two certificates would it not be better to level up rather than to simply disparage certificates? The present Bill will end the calling of dispenser to medical men, and those who are following it should be allowed to continue under the altered conditions. This strikes most people as just and equitable, except perhaps a few pharmacists who are greedily trying to obtain everything for themselves and not minding who goes to the wall so long as they do not.

Yours faithfully,

A DISPENSER OF THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Fire!

SIR,—In the rush of many matters, and the extra work entailed by the fire which has recently occurred on our premises, we have found it rather difficult to reply personally to all the kind letters of sympathy and regret that we have received from our friends; so will you allow us to avail ourselves of the hospitality of your columns to express to all these friends our appreciation of their sentiments to us? As you know, the fire has practically not affected our drug-grinding plant, nor has it affected our essential-oil and extracts business, and we are making arrangements which we hope will cope satisfactorily with our spice-trade.

We are, yours truly

(FOR STAFFORD, ALLEN & SONS, LTD.),
K. C. ALLEN, Director.

7 Cowper Street, Finsbury, E.C., July 31.

Errata.

SIR,—Would you kindly insert the following correction relating to my Conference paper on Bismuth Subchloride in your next issue? Page 213, col. 1, line 35, for "fraction" read "function."

Yours, etc.,

J. BRISTOWE P. HARRISON.

SIR,—The word "impartially" in my letter was written "Imperially."

Brentford, W.

Yours truly,

A. HAWTHORNE.

Legal Queries.

Consult the Legal Advice Section of "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1911, p. 435, before writing about your difficulty,

Salix (120/15).—In the absence of an agreement it is not possible to recover wages in lieu of half-holidays which are not obtained.

Subscriber (114/60).—(1) It is legal for an unqualified person to prepare and sell cough and blood mixtures, ointments, pills, etc., stamped and not containing any scheduled poison, provided he is licensed to do so under the Medicine-stamp Acts. (2) Carbolic oil, 1 in 40, is not a scheduled poison, as it contains less than 3 per cent. of carbolic acid. Calomel is not a scheduled poison.

Sanol (103/24).—If you have permission to use industrial methylated spirit, that applies only to the article or articles for which you have submitted the formulæ to the Board of Customs and Excise. You now ask if we can tell you the best perfume to cover the smell of the spirit—that you have tried

several, but not with great success. Does it not occur to you that such addition has not been permitted by the Board, and it is illegal to add anything without their authority? When formulæ are submitted to the Board, and perfume is necessary as an ingredient, it should be included in the formulæ.

Lux (112/71) writes: "What effect will the Shops Bill have on drug-store proprietors? Will Mr. Glyn-Jones's amendment have the effect of compelling them to close, or will they be exempt from any closing order made? His amendment reads, 'in any shop legally kept open for the sale of poisons'; it doesn't specify 'scheduled poisons.' Then Clause 16 reads that a shopkeeper can supply medicines, etc., without committing an offence, and, of course, a drug-store can dispense recipes without committing an offence. It seems to the lay mind rather puzzling." [The Bill is not yet passed, but in the event of it becoming law Clause 16 will enable any person to supply medicines after closing hours. That, we presume, is what "Lux" wants to know.]

H. W. (105/7).—The following are replies to a series of questions regarding the Solution of Ammonia Order, which does not come into force until February 1, 1912: (a) Neither the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, nor the regulations prescribe the size of the letters which should form the word "Poisonous." (b) They do not specify the part of the bottle on which the word should appear. It is customary, however, to place the word immediately after the name of the article and before the name and address of the seller, or to use a supplementary label placed at the top or bottom of the label on the article. (c) The word "Poisonous" might be placed also on the wrapper when the article is contained in a bottle or other inner enclosure. (d) We do not consider that a strap-label bearing the word "Poisonous" placed over the cork of an ammonia-bottle will meet the requirements of the Act. (e) It would be wasting time to ask the Government to allow anyone to use the words "Caution—Not to be Taken" in place of "Poisonous."

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information given in this section during the past twelve months. When references are given to past issues, these should be consulted. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles.

W. B. (108/21).—CONFECTIONERY-FLAVOURING ESSENCES.—There is no book dealing solely with the manufacture of flavouring essences for confectionery. The subject is dealt with in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

Alpha (108/35).—The soft-soap solution would probably clear itself on standing for a week or so. This would save you the trouble and expense of filtering.

Coccus (108/67).—(1) It is difficult to say what is the scum on your cochineal solution. It is possibly bacterial, and, if so, the problem could be attacked by increasing the quantity of preservative. (2) There do not appear to be any valid objections to the employment of chloroform as an anæsthetic in child-bearing. When originally proposed for the purpose there were difficulties of an ethical nature, but we do not think these have survived to the present day.

J. A. H. (116/34).—SYR. HYPOPHOSPH. CO.—It has been stated that the addition of glycerin prevents this syrup depositing, but this has been doubted. Sometimes a variation in the amount of acid either more or less causes considerable difference in the keeping qualities of the syrup.

Thistle (114/2).—MOUTH WASH POWDER.—This powder, employed after tooth extraction as a mouth-wash, 5j. being dissolved in a tumbler of water, consists of sodium bicarbonate and borax. The proportion is probably equal parts.

Brompton (115/66).—SOFT PARAFFIN FOR CONSTIPATION.—The purest brands of white soft paraffin, such as vaseline, are adapted for internal administration as a remedy for constipation. The soft paraffin is tinted pink with carmine or a trace of aniline magenta, and generally flavoured with saccharin and orange-flower. We have no exact formula for the preparation, but a few experiments on above lines should soon put you on the track.

Derma. (116/56).—We do not know "Sir Erasmus Wilson's Eczema-ointment," unless his sulphur hypochlorite ointment is referred to. In this case your customer is sure to have noticed the characteristic odour as well as the colour.

Jervon (114/39).—PARMA-VIOLET HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.—The colour in this is managed with phenylene blue or methylene blue, and the perfume with ionone.

R. L. (111/72).—LABEL-PASTE.—The following formulæ represent the best class of paste for affixing labels:

1.		2.	
White dextrin	... 5 lb.	Wheat starch	... 2 oz.
Water	... 128 oz.	Gelatin	... 3 oz.
Oil of wintergreen	30 drops	Water	... 16 oz.
Oil of cloves	30 drops	Oil of cloves	... 16 drops

Heat the water to 160° F., add the dextrin, and stir till dissolved. When cool add the oils and stir well. Then put aside in a cool place for two or three weeks to "ripen," when a creamy paste results, which does not affect the colour of the labels.

Soak the gelatin in part of the water overnight. Mix the starch with the rest of the water, and heat with the gelatin on a water-bath until a uniform jelly results. When nearly cold stir in the oil of cloves.

M. W. (114/33).—CLEANING OIL-PAINTINGS.—See *C. & D.*, June 17, index folio 900. Peroxide of hydrogen is employed for cleaning engravings, but is not equally applicable to oil-paintings, where a different problem is present.

C. A. (117/42).—BOOT-DRESSINGS.—See *C. & D.*, August 27, 1910, index folio 354.

Glen (108/12).—FORMALIN DISINFECTANTS.—See *C. & D.*, July 1, index folio 34.

Alpha (111/7).—INSECTICIDE FOR PLANT-PESTS.—This appears to be the same article upon which we reported in the *C. & D.*, July 8, index folio 70. You give no particulars of how it is employed and for what.

A. W. H. (105/66).—(1) FRECKLE-LOTION.—The following are representative of the lotions employed for removing summer freckles:

1.		2.	
Sodium sulphocarbonate	5j.	Mercury perchloride	... gr. v.
Glycerin	... 5ij.	Hydrochloric acid	... mc.
Rose-water	... 5j.	Bitter almonds	... 5v.
Spirit	... 5j.	Glycerin	... 5ij.
Apply with a sponge or soft rag several times a day.		Tincture of benzoin	... 5j.
		Orange-flower water	ad 5vij.

Blanch the almonds and prepare 6½ oz. of emulsion, to which add the tincture and glycerin. Dissolve the mercury perchloride in 1 oz. of water, add the acid, and then incorporate with the emulsion.

Several other recipes will be found in "Pharmaceutical Formulas." (2) There does not seem to be any alternative to the lead-sulphur lotion or hair-dyes for restoring grey hair to its original colour, unless by the use of an ordinary hair-tonic.

Molar (111/33).—(1) DENTAL ANÆSTHETIC.—Vols. lxxvii. and lxxvi. of the *C. & D.* contained many recipes for dental anæsthetics, and we cannot repeat these for a while. (2) LAWN-SAND.—See *C. & D.*, July 30, 1910, index folio 212; but please note that the sand should only be distributed on the weeds it is desired to eradicate.

C. H. H. (117/68).—(1) FLY-GUM cannot be advantageously prepared on a small scale. You should try another source of supply if the sample you now use is unsatisfactory. (2) NITROINMENTS made with extract of quassia appear to be fairly satisfactory, and they are non-poisonous.

Radix (104/6).—Is not the gonorrhœa-mixture to which you refer of a proprietary nature?

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," August 15, 1861.

In Parliament.

The Trade Marks' Bill, after all the labour and ingenuity expended upon it—after all the suggestions and representations of various deputations who waited at different times upon Mr. Milner Gibson—has met the fate of most commercial measures left for consideration until the latter part of July. It has been withdrawn in as decent a manner as possible, professedly with "a view to its reintroduction next session, and its reference to a select committee." What it will become eventually—if it is ever fated to have an active substantial existence—no man can tell; and we can only wait and watch, and watch and wait.

